IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

# THE Bombay Gazette.

THE OFFICES OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" are now situate IN HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, Where all communications must be Addressed.

No. 55,920—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA

| Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m. | Steamers. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1913 | | | | |
| 8th Apl. | ARABIA ..... | 8000 | ..... | ... |
| 12th " | MOLDAVIA.. | 10000 | ..... | ... |
| 19th " | MALOJA ..... | 12500 | ..... | ... |
| 26th " | SALSETTE ... | 6000 | MONGOLIA..... | 10000 |
| 3rd May | EGYPT ..... | 8000 | ..... | ... |
| 10th " | SALSETTE ... | 6000 | MACEDONIA ... | 10000 |
| 17th " | PERSIA ..... | 5000 | ..... | ... |
| 24th " | SALSETTE ... | 6000 | MALWA ..... | 11000 |
| 31st " | MANTUA ..... | 11000 | ..... | ... |
| 7th June | SALSETTE ... | 6000 | MOOLTAN ..... | 10000 |
| 14th " | ARABIA ..... | 8000 | ..... | ... |
| 21st " | DELTA ..... | 8000 | MOREA ..... | 11000 |
| 28th " | INDIA ..... | 8000 | ..... | ... |
| 5th July. | SALSETTE ... | 6000 | MARMORA ..... | 10500 |
| 12th " | HIMALAYA ... | 7000 | ..... | ... |
| 19th " | SALSETTE ... | 6000 | MEDINA ..... | 12500 |
| 26th " | EGYPT ..... | 8000 | ..... | ... |
| 2nd Aug. | SALSETTE ... | 6000 | MOLDAVIA .. | 10000 |
| 9th " | PERSIA ..... | 5000 | ..... | ... |
| 16th " | SALSETTE ... | 6000 | MALOJA ..... | 12500 |
| 23rd " | CALEDONIA ... | 8000 | ..... | ... |
| 30th " | SALSETTE ... | 6000 | MONGOLIA ... | 10000 |

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

Passengers for Brindisi transhipping to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on the day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on Wednesday, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and return tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on 1913. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Semirami | 3999 | P. Pavissich | 16th April |
| Gablonz | 8000 | G. Gillhuber | 1st May |
| Habsburg | 3979 | E. Seberich | 16th May |
| Cleopatra | 4039 | N. Chersich | 1st June |

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail about |
|---|---|---|---|
| Austria | 7588 | D. Cosulich | 10th May. |
| China | 6017 | N. Giurovich | 28th May |
| Persia | 5895 | G. Bartole | 28th June |

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. .. Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back .. 750
To London via Trieste .. Rs. 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back .. 579 to.. 1038*

SECOND CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back .. 525
To London via Trieste .. .. 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back .. 683 to 723†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares accordimg to route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back .. 675
To London via Trieste .. .. 529 to 594*
To London Trieste and back via .. 833 to 963†

*Fares according to route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS and lights are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON,

Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothard's, Tauren, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS.

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nizionale de Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

| Steamer. | Tons. | Captain. | To sail about |
|---|---|---|---|
| Persia .. | 5895 | G. Bartole | 7th April. 1913. |

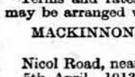
For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S.N. Co.
52, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

## SHIPPING.

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.



INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers Tons Sailing Date Time Route via.
Linga ...2185 Mon. 7th April. 11 a.m.* P.D. &C.M.
Barjora ...3164 Thurs. 10th April. 9 a.m. † C. M.
Lhasa ...2184 Friday 11th April ‡ 6 a.m. direct.

*Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.
†Cutch Mandvie.
‡Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "Barjora," 3,164 tons, on Thursday, 10th April, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS. (Weekly.)

S. S. "Kola," 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 10th April, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

| Steamers. | Tonnage. | Sailing on |
|---|---|---|
| *Pentakota | 3418 | Thursday, 17th April. |
| †Pundua | 3305 | " 1st May. |
| *Palamcotta | 3413 | " 15th " |
| †Lindula | 3358 | " 29th " |

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
†Calls at Lamu, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 19th April.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY
5th April, 1913.

### ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE.)

Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL, &c.

OUTWARD SAILING 1913.

| STEAMERS. | Tons. | Leave Liverpool. | Call M'elles or Naples. | Arrive Bombay. | Arrive Karach |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| City of York* | 7810 | 18 July | 26 July | 20 Aug. | ..... |
| Trafford Hall* ..... | 5321 | 12 Aug. | 21 Aug. | 6 Sept. | ..... |
| Passenger Steamer.... | .... | 22 " | ..... | ..... | 15 Sept |
| City of Lahore* .... | 6875 | 3 Sept. | 11 Sept. | 23 " | ..... |
| City of Poona†..... | 7467 | 20 " | 27 " | ..... | 12 Oct. |
| City of Sparta..... | 5415 | 25 " | 3 Oct. | 18 Oct | ..... |
| City of London..... | 9000 | 2 Oct. | 8 " | 22-23 " | ..... |
| City of Benares..... | 6973 | 8 " | ..... | ..... | 31 Oct. |
| City of Calcutta†..... | 7630 | 11 " | 18 " | 3 Nov | ..... |
| City of York* | 7810 | 21 " | 29 " | 13 " | ..... |
| New Twin Screw†..... | 9000 | 1 Nov. | 8 Nov. | 24 " | ..... |
| Trafford Hall*..... | 5321 | 12 " | 21 " | 7 Dec. | ..... |

* Calling at Naples.
† Calling at Marseilles.

Excepting the Trafford Hall, all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class passengers.

| FARES. | 1st class Single. | 1st class Return. | 2nd class Single. | 2nd class Return. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Marseilles ..... | 578 | 891 | 429 | 649 |
| London via Marseilles.... .. | 653 | 1,031 | 489 | 869 |
| Liverpool ..... | 605 | 957 | 462 | 704 |

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, and Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Steawardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin, FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi, and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

All the above Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

For passages and full particulars, apply to :—

Bombay—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,

Karachi : Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

CANVAS

David Corsar & Sons

Best Flax Canvas

For full particulars apply :—

SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,

BANK STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

## HOTELS.

### LONDON HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.

(*Near the Houses of Parliament.*)

FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

CONTAINING 250 Apartments, moderate charges.

Tariff and full particulars on application to the

PROPRIETOR.

Telegraphic address "EARNESTNESS" LONDON.

## BANKS.

### COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP .....£400,000
RESERVE .....£50,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Murree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

*A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.*

HEAD OFFICE :

CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors $15,000,00
Silver Reserve Fund .....$17,200,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... $ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amoy | Ipok | Johore |
| Bangkok | Johore | Saigon |
| Batavia | Kobe | San Francisco |
| Bombay | Kuala Lumpur | Shanghai |
| Calcutta | London | Singapore |
| Canton | Lyons | Sourabaya |
| Colombo | Malacca | Taipeh |
| Foochow | Manila | Tienstin |
| Hamburg | Nagasaki | Tsingtau |
| Hangkow | New York | Yokohama |
| Harbin | Pekin | Yloilo |
| Hongkong | Penang | |
| | Rangoon | |

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | Yen. | 48,000,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | " | 30,000,000 |
| RESERVE FUNDS..... | " | 18,200,000 |

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKAHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Antang-Hsion | Fengtien (Mukden) |
| Bombay | Nagasaki |
| Calcutta | Newchang |
| Changchun | New York |
| Dairen (Dalny) | Osaka |
| Hankow | Pekin |
| Hongkong | Ryojun (Port Arthur.) |
| Honolulu | San Francisco |
| Kobe | Shanghai |
| Lioyaang | Tilling |
| London | Tienstin |
| Lyons | Tokyo |
| Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A. | Harbin (North Manchuria. |

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

N. IGARASHI
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NAPIER ECONOMY.

Remarkable results of the private owners.

RUNNING COSTS COMPETITION.

Judges : Automobile Association.

The makers of the PROVED BEST CAR are continually endeavouring to reduce the running expenses of their cars. The most minute details in their design, receive most careful attention, with the idea of bringing the Napier cost of upkeep down to the lowest possible margin. Recently a Drivers' Competition was inaugurated in order to ascertain the running costs of various Napier owners. The remarkable results of the three winners detailed below serve to demonstrate how really economical motoring is, if your car is a Napier.

30 h.p. Six-Cylinder Napier. 1st Prize, £ 50
Winner covered 5,782 miles, at an average petrol consumption of 18·13 m.p.g.; total repairs, 7. F. Akerman, 11, Fairlop Place, St. John's Wood. N.W.

45 h.p. Six-Cylinder Napier. 2nd Prize, £ 25
Winner covered 6,294 miles, at an average petrol consumption of 15·85 m.p.g.; total repairs 1. A. J. Loveless. The Garage, "Duval's," Grays, Essex.

15 h.p. Four-Cylinder Napier. 3rd Prize, £ 15
Winner covered 6,274 miles, at an average petrol consumption of 20·33 m.p.g.; total repairs nil. A. C. Haines, Walton Road, Wetherby.

Do these facts and figures justify you at least seeing and testing a Napier, before you decide on your car?

Write to-day making an appointment for a trial run, and for a copy of the 1913 Napier Book.

NAPIER.—The Proved Best Car.

SOLE AGENTS

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

## BANKS.

### THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED | ....Rs. | 1,00,00,000 |
| CAPITAL CALLED UP | .... " | 50,00,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | ..... " | 5,00,000 |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... | £ | 2,000,000 |
| PAID UP CAPITAL ..... | £ | 1,000,000 |
| RESERVE FUND ..... | £ | 1,000,000 |

HEAD OFFICE :—

26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | Cochin | Zanzibar |
| Bombay | Chittagong | Mombassa |
| Madras | Rangoon | Nairobi |
| Karachi | Mandalay | Nakuru |
| Lahore | Colombo | Kisumu |
| Armitsar | Kandy | Jinja |
| Delhi | Newara-Eliya | Kampala |
| Cawnpore | Aden (Camp). | Entebbe |
| Tuticorin | Aden (Steamer point). | |

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. RALPH KIDD, Acting Manager.

## BANKS.

### THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE.

9, Crosby Square, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AT

Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... | | £1,000,000 |
| PAID UP ..... | | £ 400,000 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... | | £ 600,000 |

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :—

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G (Messrs. Brown, Shiply & Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. HASKELL, Esq. (Messrs. E D. Sassoon & Co.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE :

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.
A. J. RAYMOND., Esq.
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE :

Corner of Hornby Rd., and Churchgate St.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken. The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

### THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... | Rs. | 50,00,000 |
| CAPITAL PAID UP ..... | Rs. | 10,00,000 |
| RESERVE FUND ..... | " | 32,500 |

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES and AGENCIES :—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad, (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Rajot, Sukkor, Surat, and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT and DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. and for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government papers and all descriptions of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Snowflake | 150o | in cases. |
| White Rose | 150o | " " |
| Chester | 125o | " " |
| Devoe's | 125o | " " |
| Monkey | 125o | " " |

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125o in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT

RETAIL AGENTS FOR BOMBAY:

MESSRS. F. M. CHINOY & CO., DUNCAN ROAD

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS | SHELL SPIRIT IS IMPORTED INTO INDIA ONLY BY | LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KARACHI.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

CHOCOLATES.

PETER'S AND NESTLE'S SWISS CHOCOLATES,
CADBURY'S AND FRY'S ENGLISH CHOCOLATES,
MORIONDS AND GARIGLIO'S ITALIAN CHOCOLATES,
HELLERS' AUSTRIAN CHOCOLATES,
KING GEORGE'S CHOCOLATES,
And Regal and Tudor Assortment of Chocolates.

NUT CHOCOLATE, MILK CHOCOLATE, CHOCOLATE NOUGAT, Chocolate Biscuits, Liqueur Chocolate, Chocolate Pralines, Chocolate in tablets, Chocolate in tins, and a large assortment of beautiful chocolat boxes suitable for presentation.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI AIMAI, widow and sole Executrix of the Will of SORABJI JAMSETJI SODAWATERWALLA, has agreed for the absolute sale to our client of the undermentioned piece or parcel of vacant land or ground. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said plot of land or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, at No. 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest and the same if any will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground containing by admeasurement 1,033 square yards or thereabouts (as mentioned in the latest Collector Bills), situate at Mingootmandli, Parel, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 133 and 187, Collector's New Nos. 12058, 12130, and 2 New Survey No. ——, and bounded as 2778 follows :—On or towards the East by a public passage, on or towards the West and South by the property of Sorabji Jamsetji Sodawaterwalla, and on or towards the North by the property of Kucher Koalee, and which said piece of land is now in the possession and occupation of the Vendor.—Dated this 3rd day of April 1913.

EDGELOW, GULABCHAND, WADIA & CO., Purchasers Attorneys.

### NOTICE.

THE Public are informed that the APOLLO BUNDER will be RESERVED for public purposes, on FRIDAY the 4th April, 1913, from 6-30 A. M. till 11-30 A. M. and again on SATURDAY the 5th April, 1913, from 10-30 A. M. till 2-30 P. M.

This order is made under Sub-section (4) of Section 23 of Act IV of 1902 with the sanction of Government.

S. M. EDWARDES, Commissioner of Police, Bombay, 1st April, 1913.

### NOTICE.

THE Puplic are informed that on the occasion of the ARRIVAL of LORD WILLINGDON and the DEPARTURE of H. E. LORD SYDENHAM, the following ROADS will be TEMPORARILY RESERVED for public purposes on FRIDAY the 4th April, 1913, from 6-30 A. M. till 11-30 A. M. and again on SATURDAY the 5th April, 1913, from 11-30 A.M. till 2-30 P. M. :—

Apollo Bunder Road.
Esplanade Road.
Church Gate Street.
Queen's Road.
Sandhurst Bridge.
Chowpatty.
Walkeshwar Road.
Government House, Lower Gate.

This order is made under Sub-section (4) of Section 23 of Act IV of 1902 with the sanction of Government.

S. M. EDWARDES, Commissioner of Police, Bombay, 1st April, 1913.

### NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF "COTTON WASTE COLOURED SOFT FOR CLEANING PURPOSES."

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "TENDERS FOR COTTON WASTE" are invited and will be received by the Agent in his Office, at Lahore, (Post Office, Naulakha), up to 12 noon, on TUESDAY, the 22nd April, 1913, at which date, time and place they will be opened in the presence of any Tenderers who wish to be present. The approximate consumption is 4,500 cwts. during 12 months, and delivery must be made at Lahore, but consignments may be booked from Outstations in accordance with the terms noted in the form of Tender.

2. Form of Tender can be obtained on application by approved Contractors from the Chief Storekeeper, North-Western Railway, Lahore, by whom a charge of Rs. 5 will be made for each Tender form.

3. Samples of Waste Tenders far must not exceed one pound in weight, otherwise Tender will not be considered ; they should be legibly marked with the name and address of Tenderers, and be delivered free of all charges at the Office of the Chief Storekeeper, not latter than 12 noon, on TUESDAY, the 22nd April, 1913.

4. Earnest money as prescribed in form of Tender must be remitted in cash or Currency Notes to the Chief Cashier, North-Western Railway, Naulakha, Lahore, with a covering letter stating that the amount has been remitted in connection with Tender for "Cotton Waste" and his receipt shall be attached to the form of Tender. (Currency Notes valuing Rs. 500 on other than Lahore Circle will not be accepted).

5. Tenders not submitted on the prescribed form or received without the receipt for earnest money will not be considered.

6. No Contractor or representative will be admitted to the room to witness the opening of Tenders, unless he personally presents a Tender at the entrance. Those who do not wish to be present, should post their Tenders in good time. No information can be given at the time of opening Tenders except the names of the Contractors or Firms whose Tenders have been received.

7. The Agent holds himself at liberty to select any Tender, and does not bind himself to accept the whole or any part of the lowest or any Tender, or to assign any reason for non-acceptance of a Tender.

Chief Storekeeper's Office, Lahore, dated 26th March, 1913.

### NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS AT DELHI.
KING, KING & Co., 1, Kashmir Gate.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes :—

9½ inch by 4½ inch...Rs. 1 per hundred
9½ inch by 4½ inch...As. 14 per " *
* If printed on flap there will be an additional charger Rs. 3 per 1,000.
6 13-16 inch by 3½ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
* If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION AT 8 A.M. ON 17TH APRIL, 1913.

THE MATERIALS of the Meat Market Jhansi, Sadar Bazar, including the RIGHT to take out a lease for the site for building purposes, measuring 97 feet by 70 feet. The position of this site is the most suitable in the whole Cantonment for the erection of a double-storeyed European Shop.

Offers of Rs. 3,000 and over will be considered before this date.

For further particulars apply at once to—
THE CANTONMENT MAGISTRATE, Jhansi.

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, on THURSDAY the 17th day of April, 1913, at 3-30 P.M. (Standard Time), to transact the following business :—

1. To receive Directors' Report, Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account, made upto 31st December, 1912.
2. To confirm appointments of Directors.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the year ending 31st December, 1913, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 16th to 30th April, 1913, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
DAVID SASSOON & Co., LTD., Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 2nd April, 1913.

NOTICE.
No. 2173.

SEALED TENDERS for SUPPLY by contract of LINSEED OIL, RAW and BOILED, will be received by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, at his Office, in the R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, upto 3 P.M. (Standard Time), on the 9th April, 1913.

2. Tenders must be accompanied by a Bank of Bombay Receipt for the amount to be deposited or by Government Loan Paper, which is not to be endorsed to any Government Officer but to stand in the name of the owner, interest being first made payable at the Bombay Treasury. Tenders must be sent by Registered Post : if forwarded in any other way they will not be received. Informal Tenders will be rejected and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender. The Director of the Royal Indian Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

3. Any Tender containing a conditional clause contrary to these requirements or making stipulations not provided for either in this notice or the printed Tender and Schedule Forms will be summarily rejected.

4. Printed Tender Forms and all information can be obtained at this Office.

5. Tender to be superscribed "Tender for Linseed Oil."

WALTER LUMSDEN, Director of the Royal Indian Marine.
R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 1st April, 1913.

EUROPEAN GENERAL (ST. GEORGE'S) HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUNDS.

KHANDALLA CONVALESCENT HOME.

A GENERAL MEETING of Subscribers to the above Funds, will be held at Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co.'s Office, on April 7th, 1913, at 6-15 P.M.

BUSINESS.

To consider the report of the Committee, and to pass the accounts for the season 1911 and 12.

L. H. SAVILE, Honorary Secretary.

WHEREAS MAHARAJ BAHADUR SINGH, son of late RAI DHANPAT SINGH BAHADUR of Balucher in district Murshidabad, has brought a Civil Suit No. 288 of 1912, in the Court of the Special Sub-Judge of Hazaribagh styling himself, as general Manager of the Jain Sitambri Sect in behalf of the said Sitambri Sect of Jains against 1. Seth Manik Chund of Bombay 2. Seth Hira Chund of Sholapore 3. Harsukh Das Seth of Hazaribagh, 4. B. Karam Chund of Arrah, 5. Babu Gulab Chund of Chapra, 6. Parikh Chuni Lal of Borsad Gujrat, 7. Jai Kumar Jor of Akola, Ahmednagar, 8. Bhattarak Satyandra Bhusan of Ura in Jhansi, 9. Dayabhai, at present of Madhuban district Hazaribagh, 10. Dhanu Lall, of Calcutta, and 11. Parmesti Das of Calcutta, for having it declared that the defendants as also the whole Digambri Sect have no right to worship in the temples on the Paresnath Hill in Gadi Palgunj Sub-District Giridih, district Hazaribagh, without permission of the Sitambri Sect of Jains, and in a mode approved by them and that they cannot occupy the Dharamsalas on the said Hill without similar permission.

That an order be passed directing the correction of the entry made in the Khas Khatian of Khewat, No. 7, accordingly and whereas the said Plaintiff has put in petitions for permission of the Court under order, No. 1, rule 8 of Act V of 1908, India Council, which is cited as Civil Procedure Code of 1908, to himself on behalf of the whole Sitambri Sect of Jains, and also for permission that the said defendants be sued on behalf of the whole Digambri Sect of Jains, it is hereby notified that the said Sitambri and the Digambri Sects of Jains of the institution of the said suit and that any member or members of the said Sects of Jains so willing may apply to the said Court to be made parties to the said suit.

B. S. SEN, Spl Sub-Judge, Hazaribagh.
Dated Hazaribagh, the 25th March, 1913.

HOUSE, Bazaar and Dhobie Account Book for 12 months, with Servants Diary Wages Table, Reciper, Instructions, and Will Form by G. L. CHARD, 6th edition, revised. Price Rs. 1-8. No. 5 dept. A. and N. Co-operative Society Ld., Bombay.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best. Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

## AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

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TO-MORROW
TWO NIGHTS ONLY ! !

SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT of the COWEN COSTUME COMEDY CO.

WITH SPECIAL SELECTIONS from their repertoire

Will perform ENTR' ACTE.

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ON MONDAY, THE GREAT SEMI-FINALS OF THE R. G. A. JIU-JITSU TOURNAMENT, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF CAPT. McLAGLEN.

6-30 and 10 P. M. SHOWS

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GRAND CONCERT BY BAI ANJANI BAI,
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Prices—Rs. 10, 5 and 3.
Plan of seats at SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

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TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ! !

SATURDAY, 5th APRIL,

GRAND MUSICAL TREAT

MASSED MILITARY BANDS at 9-30 P. M.

SUNDAY, 6th APRIL,

SPECIAL SKATING SESSION

9 A. M. to 11 A. M.

BAND IN ATTENDANCE.

THE MAIDANIA SKITTLE ALLEY

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SEVERAL TEAMS ALREADY ENTERED.

THE ALLEY OPENS 9 A. M. to 12 noon.

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ONE of CUPID'S strongest allies is POPULAR BEAUTY-CHARM. Improves complexion and renders the skin soft and velvety. A boon to Lady Motorists. In two shades, Pink and white. MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

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FOR BABY'S LIFE ..... (Drama).
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PRICES AS USUAL. TIME.
FIRST SHOW ..... 6-45 to 8-15 P.M.
SECOND SHOW ..... 8-30 to 10 P.M.
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MATINEES EVERY SATURDAY & SUNDAY, 5-30 to 6-30.
PRIZES GIVEN AWAY.

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PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
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EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.
HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.
ALMONDS and WALNUTS (Italian) in soft 'shell ; MALAGA RAISINS, and DESSERT SMYRNA FIGS in boxes; and ITALIAN HAZELNUTS.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

### WANTED.

WANTED.—PROBATIONER NURSES, well educated European Girls, above 21 years of age, 4 years course. Apply LADY SUPERINTENDENT, St. George's Hospital, Bombay.

WANTED.—NIGHT SUB-EDITOR, for English Morning Paper. None but experienced, reliable men need apply.—Box No. 940, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED.—12 GOOD JOBBING COMPOSITORS, required at once. Must be able to read English. Good salary to the right men. Apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette," Homji Street, Fort.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY TWELVE EXPERIENCED BOOKBINDERS. Apply MANAGER, The Bombay Gazette.

WANTED.—TWO ENGLISH GENTLEMEN to join two others in a Chummerie. For further particulars, apply to Box No. 916, care of this Paper.

A EURASIAN MACHINE MINDER for night work required at once. Must be competent to take charge of the printing of a newspaper. Write, giving full particulars, salary required, etc., to Box No. 929, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—IMMEDIATELY, a smart European or Eurasian ADVERTISEMENT CANVASSER, one who has worked in the paper line. Liberal term to the right man. Apply to Manager, the "Bombay Gazette."

IMMEDIATELY REQUIRED 20 BOYS FOR SALE of Newspapers. Apply MANAGER "Bombay Gazette."

EUROPEAN COUPLE REQUIRE small FURNISHED FLAT, near the Band Stand or Apollo Bunder, for a long period. Apply Box No. 924, care of this Paper.

WANTED to advance immediately Rs. 30 to 40 thousand on property, reasonable interest, brokers need not apply, write to Box No. 923, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—An Honest and Experienced BILL COLLECTOR, who can give a security of Rs. 500. Apply, with copies of certificates, MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette," Homji Street.

### FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—UPRIGHT GRAND PIANO by Collard and Collard of London. In first rate condition. Price Rs. 345. Apply to Box No. 917, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—A slightly used HAMMOND TYPEWRITER, original price Rs. 500, offered at Rs. 350. Apply Box No. 934, care of this Paper.

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Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.
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REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

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WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg, Sir ?" sounds too business like.

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BELTS, ENEMAS, SUSPENSORY, BANDAGES and all kinds of RUBBER GOODS.

Best quality at lowest London prices.
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## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Urlana, 3,383 tons, Captain M. Wilson, sailed yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The P. and O. Co's steamer China, 4,160 tons, Captain C. H. Tocqu arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with mails a general cargo and passengers.

The Rubattino Line Steamer Sardegna, 3,225 tons, Captain A. Munzies, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N Co's steamer Volobaria, 3,436 tons, Captain P. W. Raddock, sailed yesterday for Rangoon via Galli, with ballast.

The steamer Umsinga, 1,869 tons, Captain A. Cox, sailed yesterday for Hull and Middlesbro, with a general cargo.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Forbes, 2,508 tons, Captain R. G. Bucket, sailed yesterday for Hull and Middlesbro, with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Chupra 2952 tons, Captain D. Macfadian, sailed yesterday for Antwerp with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain C. S. Penny. sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The German East Africa Line, steamer Kanzley, 1865 tons, Captain Schapp sailed yesterday for Zanzibar etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Patagonia 3,652 tons, Captain T. Davies, will sail to-day for Marseilles and Genoa with a general cargo.

### MEN-OF-WAR AND R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Highflyer....Capt R A Nuzento ..... R N Flagship

H M S Philomel.....Comdr Ballard ..... H Navy

H M S Sphinx.....Comdr Geo J Todd ..... Spl Ser Sc

I M S Minto.....Lieut G H Finnis ..... R I Marine

### VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—April 4.

Hydos .....1939 Daber ..... Bo A Line C

Argus.....2321 Doku.....T M & Co

Vermoor.....2382 Koefod .....T Jawandas

Arabia .....4167 Palmer.....P and O Co

Ascon .....3794 Potter.....P & O Co

Scot-ham .....3875 Widdess.....W & A G C

Glen Macphet ...3224 Day .....W & A G Co

Cargo Ortegal.... 3136 McDonald.....29-3.....

Kobe...T M & Co

Crosby Hall ...2593 McMillan.....L'pool..... K N & Co

China.....4160 Tocque China .....P & O Co

Celtic .....4780 Mattin...23-4 .....P & O Co

Ava.....2304 Wrsoe.....

Paris.....737 Coates ...Arab Steamers

Huntsman .... 4327 Goldman .....T M & Co

Glenlanda.....3360 Maclean .....M M & Co

Assara.....504 King .....M M & Co

Kowloon.....2787 Lacook .....M M & Co

Karmaris.....Comdr Muhlis ..... Turkish G Boat

Nour-el-Bahr.....213 Mahomed .....Nacoda

Nawab.....2041 Koes .....T M & Co

Chara .....3489 Hirst..... M M & Co

Denmark... ... 4399 Peter.....W & A G & Co

Persia.....3779 Bartole...Japan.....A L S N Co

Shah Jehan.....698 Nacoda .....Nacoda

Stephanotis ...2584 Goodredge ...A Yule & Co

Sutherland.....2277 Longstaff.....Bombay Co

Urlana .....3383 Wilson .....M M & Co

### VESSELS IN DOCK.—April 4.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Capts. | Dest. | Date. | Agents |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Benmoremis | 2553 | Pavisich | | 16-4 | A L S N Co |
| and R Moltke'sels | 3034 | Schriefer | | | W & A G & Co |
| & E Chantals | 4949 | Diamond | | | M M & Co |
| Khosrou | 2410 | Hannah | | 4-4 | P & O S N Co |
| Shinyo Maru | 3661 | Okuma | | | N Y Kaisha |
| Jerseymoor | 2408 | Barton | Philadelphia | 5-4 | W & A Graham & Co |
| Rahmani | 1873 | Hughes | Jeddah | | Bo & P S N Co |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Bourgogne | 3525 | Albert | | | B Line |
| 2 Circassia | 4315 | Osborne | L'pool | | W & A G & Co |
| 7 Clan Colquhoun | 3760 | Young | | | J Finlay & Co |
| 9 City of Benares | 4473 | Muller | | | K N & Co |
| 10&11 Kt Errant | 4779 | Jones | Hull | | K N & Co |
| 16 Dunrobin | 2319 | Carr | Hamburg etc. | | T M & Co |
| Offside Q | | | | | |
| Moshtari | 1817 | Hughes | | | Bo & P S N Co |
| | | | | | M W D D |
| H. I. M. S. Dufferin | | Comdr Le Touche | | | R I Marine |
| P & O Dock | | | | | |
| Rio Salo | | Ortego | | | PortGunboat |
| | | | | | H W P D |
| Courland | 760 | Abutakr | | | Po S N Co |
| Mahsudi | 549 | Ahmed | | | Bo S N Co |

## ARRIVALS

| April | Vessels. | Commanders. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | Sardegna | Munzies | Genoa, Mar 17 |
| 4 | China | Tocque | London, Mar 14 |
| | Urlana | Wilson | Calcutta, Mar 24 |

## DEPARTURES.

| April | Vessels. | Commanders. | Destination |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Sutherland | Longstaff | Calcutta |
| | Oolobaria | Radock | Rangoon |
| | Umsinga | Cox | Hull |
| | Clan Forbes | Beckett | Hull |
| | Kaiserin | Schapp | Durban |
| | Chupra | Macfadean | London, &c |
| | Lhasa | Penny | Karachi |

The steamer Oolobaria, Captain Raddock, obtained her portclearance yesterday for Rangoon.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Barjora for Persian Gulf.
" Sardegna for Genoa, &c
" Huntsman for Liverpool, &c.
" Ostmark for Hamburg, &c.

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Karachi arrived at Marseilles homeward bound on the the morning of the 3rd instant.

The Anchor Line steamer Olympia, homeward bound, arrived at Suez early on the morning of the 3rd instant.

## DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 4.

### FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—10 case country caps, P A Bulkarne; 33 bales wool, H H M Jaitha; 30 bales wool, Bombay Co, Ltd; 65 bales wool, E Dossa; 3 casks chutney, H Muncherji; 1,000 cwts cottonseed cake, K Devchand and Co; 7 bales wool, A Chagmal; 127 balea wool, D Sassoon and Co; 30 bales wool, M Ramjidas; 37 bales wool, G Goolabchand; 18 bales wool, K Agarchand; 31 bales wool, T Veerchand; 150 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 200 cwts gum Arabic, M Jafferbhoy; 67 bales wool, D Nagjee; 136 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 158 bales wool, W and A Graham; 4,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus.

Crosby Hall s—4,000 cwts bone meal, E C Nanji; 1,990 oilcake, B Flour and Oil Co;

### FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—112 cwts gingilly seed, J Facheri; 200 cwts gum Arabic, M Jafferbhoy.

### FOR BARCELONA.

Circassia s—150 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

### FOR NEW YORK.

Jerseymoor s—300 bales gunny wrapper, Soloman Bros; 100 cwts gum Grinslay and Co; 4 bales woolen carpets, King King and Co.

### FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—60 cwts cottonseed cake, I C Oil Co.

### FOR HULL.

Knight Errant s—4,000 cwts castorseed, Sanday and Co; 8,000 cwts cottonseed, Sanday and Co; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, D Nanji.

### FOR DUNKIRK.

Knight Errant s—220 bles cotton, A Blackheck and Co; 55 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

### FOR ANTWERP.

Dumrobin s—140 bales hemp, C Peraj; 20 bales cottonfly, C Peraj; 2,000 cwts castseed, K Devchand and Co; 75 bales hemp, G Veerji; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

## MERCANTILE MARINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I see that the Associated Chambers of Commerce are organizing a deputation to wait upon the President of the Board of Trade on the subject of the supply of Officers and Seamen for manning the merchantile marine. I rather think that the President of the Board of Trade is by now fully aware of the fact that any defects in the manning of the merchantile marine are entirely due to the fact that shipowners have not made a seafarer's life worth living.

Officers and men are badly paid, overworked in the case of Officers with not an extra half-penny by way of compensation, and have to put up with the greatest discomforts. I need not mention the risk and perils inseperable from their calling, as these they are always prepared to face like men.

All this talk about the institution of further sea-going training ships is simply a means of flooding the service with Officers and men, when wages will go down again to the very lowest rates.

It is a notable feature that the conditions are worst in the ships belonging to those who are professedly so zealous in starting these training ships, and are so convinced of their necessity. As the situation at present stands, the great majority of the youths who are taken on by steamship Owners as apprentices are simply excellent substitutes for able seamen; for most of their work consists of clearing out holds, chipping iron rust, attending winchei, shovelling coals, and such like labovrer's work. All this anxiety about the future supply of Officers is not genuine. It is bunkum. There is at present a great over-plus of officers which is accountable for the lack of consideration which they receive. As an ounce of fact is worth a ton of talk I should like to inform you that now at the very height of shipping prosperity, the Guild alone have from four to five hundred fully qualified and capable Captains and Officers out of employment.

I trust that the President of the Board of Trade will take this well to heart, and pause before taking any steps as desired by the shipowners which would make such a very regrettable position even worse.—Yours, etc.,

J. W. MOORE,
Secretary, The Imperial Merchant Service Guild.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY, No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

SALE TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, 6TH APRIL, AT 2 30 p.m. (S.T.)

TO MORROW, SUNDAY the 6th April, 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, in the bungalow, opposite Seth Panalal's Hindu Temple, valuable and handsome household furniture in use of C. C. Watson, Esq., I.C.S., such as telescopic screw dining table chairs, mirror back sideboard, dumbwaiter, dinner waggon, silk tapestry, upholstered drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, cabinets, chiffoniers, marble and tile top tables, and teapoys, palm-stands, lady's secretariats, writing tables, iron single and double bedsteads, mirror door almirahs, dressing chest of drawers, marble top dressing and wash-hand-tables, clothes and hanging presses, wind-proof hanging and table lamps, sofas, hatstand, Singapore cane furniture, rich table ornaments and flower vases, old Chinaware, ice chest with refrigerator, Singer's sewingmachine, large China bath tubs, etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 5th April, 1913.

SORABJEE CAWASJEE & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of valuable immoveable property, situate at Khetwadi Back Road.

Under instructions from and by the order of the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Salim Alknaja more fully known as Haji Salim bin Ebrahim Kaja, the Mortgagor, and in pursuant to the power and by virture of an indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 21st day of April, 1911, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE, and Co., Auctioneers, will this day SATURDAY, the 5th day of April, 1913, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property on the premises at 4-30 o'clock (S. T.), in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure, land or ground, containing by admeasurement 891 8-9 square yards, or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings, standing, thereon, situate, lying and being at Khetwadi Back Road, outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2007, and 2008, and New No. 9138, A 9138, Old Survey No. 831-832, and New Survey No. 5496, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 2080, and Street No. 100, and bounded as follows, i. e. :—On or towards the East by the property of Ardeshir Pestonji Daver, on or towards the West by the Khetwadi 13th Lane, on or towards the North by the aforesaid Khetwadi Back Road, and on or towards the South by the property of Dinshaw Dhunjishaw Davar and Pestonji Maneckji Wadia, the Trustees of Bai Meherbai, widow of Naorosji Ardeshir Davar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mulla, and Mulla, Solicitors for the Mortgagee, at their office No. 23. Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay or to the Undersigned Auctioneers.

SALE OF CHINESE DECORATIVE PORCELAIN AND JAPANESE INDIAN AND PERSIAN OBJECTS OF ART AND CURIOS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 7th day of April, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at the premises opposite the Bombay Club and next door to Dr. D. M. Dastoor, Hornby Road, Fort, the surplus stock of a local merchant, consisting of coloured enamelled self-glazed Chinese porcelain bowls, vases, jars, flower holders, plates, blue and white jars, Japanese animal figures, bronzes, cups and saucers, Pekin cloisonne and Japanese enamel, Indian brassware, Persian carpets, helmets, shields and other decorative and artistic objects.

Goods are on view.

Catalogues may be obtained of the Undersigned.

SALE OF A MOTOR CAR.

Suit No. 113 of 1913.
Dwarkabai
Vs.
Nagindas R. Shroff and others.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Cowill, by order of R. D. Sethna, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in the above suit and pursuant to the Judge's order dated the 10th February, 1913, made in the said suit sell by Public Auction at their Sales Rooms, 21, Medow Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of April, 1913, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

One 10 H. P. 4-cylinder F. N. Motor Car, Bosch magneto, four-seated, side entrance, body newly painted French grey, complete with cape hood, glass wind screen, horn, 2 lamps and generator. The two rear tyres are brand new. (Car No. 1734).

The car can be inspected at the premises of Mr. A Hyland, New Gamdevi Road, between 11 a. m. and 5 p m. before the day of sale.

SALE OF JAPANESE GOODS.

Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE and CO., will on Wednesday, the 9th day of April, 1913, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, 21, Medows Street, Fort, a consignment of Japanese goods consisting of old and modern Satsume gold decorated and coloured bowls, plates, vases and tea-sets, superior porcelain tea-sets in great variety, metalware lacquered panels, teapoys and tables, cotton blouses and similar other useful and presentation objects.

The goods will be on view two days previous to sale.

SORABJEE CAWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th April, 1913.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No 3, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 190 CASES CASSIA.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY the 7th inst., at 3 p. m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, on account of the concerned:—L. G.—190 cases damaged Cassia.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 5th April, 1913.


THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered BY LT.-COL. COLLIE, I. M. S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA

To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."


## SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 3-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 p. m., (S. T.).

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 bay Arab, aged quiet in harness.
1 grey pony quiet in harness and saddle.
1 handsome strong English built rubber-tyred brougham in good order.
1 Rickshaw.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Properties situate at Nishanpada Road and Umarkhadi Cross Lane.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mahomed Jaffer Ramjanally and others, Executors of the last Will and Testament of the late Ibrahimbhai Mahomedbhai, the mortgagees, named in a certain indenture of mortgage, dated the 1st June, 1912, and made between Yacoob alias Jaffer Mahomed Sajan of the one part and Fatmabai alias Asroofanissa and others of the other part, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, will sell the undermentioned properties by Public Auction on the respective premises in three lots.

LOT I.

To be sold THIS DAY, SATURDAY the 5th day of April, 1913, at 4-30 p. m., (S.T.)

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage or tenement standing thereon situate at Nishanpada Road without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 49 6-9 forty nine and six ninths square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward B, Ward No. 2882, Street No. 251 A 80 bearing Survey No. 3166, and bounded as follows.—That is to say on the East by the property hereinafter secondly described, on the West by the said Nishanpada Road, on the North by the property of Kassum Karim Vazir, and on the South by the Umerkhadi Cross Lane.

Lot II.

All that piece or parcel of fazandari land or ground with messuage or tenement standing thereon, situate at Umarkhadi Cross Lane without the Fort in the City of Bombay, fronting the said Umarkhadi Cross Lane, on the north side thereof in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 116 (One hundred and sixteen) square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 3344, B. Ward Street No. 74-78, and bearing Survey number 3166, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the East by Sweeper's passage beyond which is the property belonging to the Khoja Jamat, on the West partly by the property hereinbefore firstly described, and partly by the property of the said Kasum Karim Vazir, on the North by the Umerkhadi Cross Lane, and on the South by a Sweeper's passage beyond which is the property belonging to the Khoja Jamat.

LOT III.

To be sold THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 5th day of April, 1913, at 5-30 P.M. (Standard Time.)

All that pice of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage or tenement standing thereon, situate at Nishanpada Road without the Fort in the City of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 122 7-9 (One hundred and twenty-two seven ninths) square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward B, Ward No. 2856, Street No. 143-145, and bearing Survey No. 2-3159, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on the East by a Sweeper's passage, on the West by the Nishanpada Road, on the North by the house of Abdool Gafoor Bin Mahomed Ibrahim Surti, and on the South by the house of Piary Abdulla Dossa, which said premises are in the occupation of tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Little & Co., Solicitors, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Fairholme," Centre Road Colaba Reclamation, Colaba, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best plated-ware, large dining-table, arms and without arm chairs, large sideboards and dumb-waiters, drawing-room suites, drawing-room cabinets, single and double mirror door almirahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, dressing chest of drawers, teapoys, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, etc., etc., the property of C. D. Longland, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON, damaged by Fire and Water.

ON MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Arthur Bunder, Colaba, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned—

About 800 full-pressed bales of Khandesh, Khandwa. Bengal Kekri, Biawar, Alwar, Meerut, and other kind of cotton damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 ORDINARY SHARES OF THE BHARATKHAND COTTON MILL CO., LIMITED.

Under instructions from the mortgagee Mr. Toolsidass Lalloobhai Mody, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SUNDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at "Manock Chawk" Share Bazar, Ahmedabad, on account and risk of the mortgagor Mr. Kevaldas Tribhowandass, of Ahmedabad.—

100 Ordinary Shares of the Bharatkhand Cotton Mill Co., Limited, No. 20 to 119.

The above shares will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 5th April, 1913.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charges for announcement of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

### EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BROWNE—March 18, at 17 Brompton Square, S. W., the residence of her mother, Desiree, wife of Capt. Gerald W. Browne, Royal Scots Fusiliers, of a son.

CLUTTON—March 13, at Lytton Lodge, Grayshott, Hindhead, the wife of Capt. Ralph P. Clutton, R. N., of a son.

WILSON—March 18, at the Manor House, Waltham St. Lawrence, Berks, the wife of Capt. Leslie O. Wilson, D. S. O., of a son.

BROUGHTON—March 17, at Filton, Bristol, the wife of Major T. Delves Broughton, R. E., of a daughter.

LECKIE—March 9, at Eildon, Bulstrode Road, Heston, Hounslow, W., the wife of Capt. V. C. Leckie, Army Veterinary Corps, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BISSET—GRAHAM—March 13, at Holy Trinity, Winnipeg, Canada, by the Venerable Archdeacon Fortin, Fenton Bisset, architect, Regina, third son of the late J. P. Bisset (formerly of Shanghai), Wynndun, Banchory, to Joan, youngest daughter of Major-Gen. G. F. I. Graham, M., Indian Army.

HOLE—FISHER—March 15, at St. Peters, Tiverton, N. Devon, Lieut. George Francis Hole, R. N., of His Majesty's ship "Argyll," son of the Rev. W. H. G. F. Hole, rector of Georgeham, N. Devon, to Hilda Marion, daughter of the late Ambrose Brewin Fisher, His Majesty's inspector of schools, and Mrs. Fisher, of the Cottage, Seaton, Devon.

DEATHS.

CARTER—March 15, at 7, Marlborough Buildings, Bath, Capt. Edward Carter, later 90th Inf., aged 80.

MILLS—March 17, at his residence, Redcliffe Lodge, Paignton, Col. Arthur McLeod Mills, late 37th Dogras, Indian Army, aged 63.

WELLINGS—March 15, at Potwell House, Purbrook, Richard Harriman Wellings (captain Royal Navy, retired), son of the late Richard Wellings, M. R. C. S., L. S. A., Waterlooville, Cosham, Hants, and Ravenston, Leicestershire, aged 62.

## BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Departure of Lord and Lady Sydenham; Lord Sydenham receives a farewell address from Bombay Municipal Corporation; arrival at the Apollo Bunder, 1-15.

H. E. Lord Wellingdon receives addresses at Government House from the Chamber of Commerce, 4 p. m.; Indian Merchants Chamber and Bureau, 4-30 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, a Calcutta Customs vs. R. G. A., Oval, 4-30 p. m.; Bombay Police vs. Royal Irish Rifles, Oval, 5-40 p. m.

Western India Turf Club, Special General Meeting, 8-30 p.m.

Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.

Cinema De Luxe, 6-30 and 10 p. m.

"Maidania," Esplanade, 5-30 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

Maxim: Silence is an ornament to the learned, and a cover to the ignorant.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

| | Arr. | Dep. |
|---|---|---|
| Punjab Mail ... ... | 12-35 | 19-14 |
| Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) | 13-20 | 21-0 |
| Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) | 8-45 | 14-0 |
| Madras Mail ... ... | 6-0 | 22-0 |
| Poona Mail ... ... | 11-10 | 14-45 |
| Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class) ... ... ... | 6-50 | 7-30 |
| Poona Express ... ... | 19-35 | 8-0 |
| Manmad Express ... ... | 12-20 | 14-20 |

The Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore) leaves Victoria Terminus, 15 minutes ealier, from the 1st March.

Postal Express for Punjab ... *
do do for Calcutta ... *
do do for Madras ... *

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

| | Arr. | Dep. |
|---|---|---|
| Northern Express ... ... | 7-30 | 21-0 |
| Guzerat Mail ... ... | 8-35 | 21-50 |
| Third Class Express ... | 6-45 | 17-0 |

Notice to Jurymen.—Gentlemen of the Special Jury are required to attend at the High Court on Saturday the 5th April 1913, at 2 p.m. (S. T.).

Music at the Commercial Gymkhana.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. C. H. Barnard, V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day :—

| | |
|---|---|
| March | Luxembourg ... Lehar |
| Overture | Di Ballo ... Suppe |
| Three Light Pieces | ... by P. E. ... Fletcher |
| Selection | The Bohemian Girl ... Balfe |
| Valse | Electric ... Russell |
| Selection | The Girl in the Train ... Leo Fall |
| Galop | The Cyclists ... Kupler |

Music at the Esplanade Bandstand.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. F. A. Smith and Officers, the Band of the 2nd Q. V. O. Rajputs L. Infantry will play the following, progamme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day :—

| | |
|---|---|
| March | The American Republic ... Thiot |
| Valse | Comedie D'Amour ... Colin |
| Selection | Pick of the Basket ... Williams |
| Idyll | The Glow-worm ... Lincke |
| Mazurka | La Czarine ... Goune |
| Selection | A Runaway Girl ... Mouckton |
| Sketch | Ireland for Ever ... Myddleton |

Music at the Victoria Gardens.—By kind permission of Col. W. R. Marshall and Officers the Band of the Sherwood Foresters, under the direction of Mr. A. H. Dewrall, Bandmaster, will play a programme of music at the Victoria Gardens commencing at 5-15 p.m., to-day :—

| | |
|---|---|
| March | Europe United ... Zeble |
| Overture | William Tell ... Rossini |
| Selection | of Wilkie Bard's Songs ... Arr Hume |
| Valse | The Eternal ... Leo Fall |
| Song | Roses ... Ams |
| Selection | Alice on the Ocean ... Binding |
| Moreean | La Voix des Cloches ... Luigini |
| Two Step | Dreams of Ragtime ... Thurban |

Music at the Bombay Gymkhana.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. B. E. Pigott, O.B.E., V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Ry. Vols. will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Chinese March | Kwang Hsa ... Lincke |
| Overture | La Dame Blanche ... Boieldieu |
| Valse | Rieve ... Margis |
| Selection | The Chocolate Soldihrs ... Strauss |
| Song (Cornet) | Alice where art thou ... Archer |
| Tango Dance from | Sunshine Girl ... Rubens |
| Selection | The Shamrock ... Myddleton |
| Two-Step | Alexandra Ragtime Band ... Irving |

Postal Notices.—Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per s. s. Umfuly via Tuticorim and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m. on Wednesday the 9th April.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s.'s. China will be closed at the General Post Office at 12-30 p.m., on Wednesday the 9th April. Parcel mail for China closes at the same hour.

Inquestion—Engine-Cleaner's Shocking Death.—On Thursday night an engine cleaner named Ajul Aleed Turbajkhan was working in the B. B. and C. I. workshop at Parel when he met with a shocking death. While the man was standing between two engines that were conpled to a pilot engine, another engine was attached to the latter. The impact was communicated to the two engines, and the deceased was jammed between the buffers and killed.

An inquest was held on the body the next morning, and the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

Salvation Army.—Colonel and Mrs. Blowers, Territorial Commanders, supported by the entire Bombay Staff of European and Indian Officers and the newly arrived students, for the training college, will conduct a great demonstration in the house and military institution on Sunday evening next, at 8 o'clock on Monday. Major David N. Leib will give his intensely instructive and interesting lecture upon Gibraltar and Morocco, describing the physical, geographical peoples and historical aspects of same. Illustrated by a powerful lantern and a great number of up-to-date slides, recently taken by the military expert photographer to the garrison.

Lord Sydenham Memorial Fund.—The following is a further list of subscriptions :—H. H. the Thakoresaheb of Limbdi; H. H. the Nawab of Janjira; Mr. Hormusji A. Wadia; and Sir Ebrahim Rahimtulla, Rs. 500 each; Messrs. Merwanji, Hormusji Cama, and Mr. Gordhandas Khatau, Rs. 250 each; Mr. Khimji Assur Virjee, Rs. 151; Rao Bahadur Karamsey Damji, Messrs. Vassonji Sons and Co., and Messrs. K. Subramani Aiyer and Co., Meherban Raghunathrao Shankerrao Pant Sachiv, Son of H. H. The Chief of Bhor, Mr. P. B. Malbari, Mr. Jamsedji Ardeshir Wadia, Mr. N. V. Mandlik, Mr. Chaturbhuj Gordhandas, Mr. Anandji Nanji, and The Hon. Mr. Muamohundas Ramjee, Rs. 100 each; Vijbhukhandas Atmaram, Mr. Tribhovandas Vurjivandas, Mr. D. Fraser, and Mr. Vassonji Munji, Rs. 50 each; Mr. Karsondas Hurgovindas Chatu, Mr. S. B. Billimoria, Mr. Phirozsha B. R. Mody, Mr. P. M. Baker, Mr. Liladher Kalidas, Mr. Mooljee Dharamsey, Mr. Purshotam Makanji, Mr. Girdhardas Jethabbai, and Mr. Chaturbhuj Shivji, Rs. 25 each; Mr. Kaikhusroo M. B. Minocher Homji, Mr. Sorab Cowasji Hormusji, and Mr. Moraji Goculdas Devji, Rs. 10 each.

## SUN, MOON, AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

| Day of week. | Day of Month. | Bombay Mean Time. | Depth on Sill. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | April | h. m. | ft. in. |
| Thurs | 3 | m 9 57 | 24 8 |
| | | 10 21 a | 26 5 |
| Fri | 4 | m 10 28 | 25 8 |
| | | 10 44 a | 26 10 |
| Sat | 5 | m 10 58 | 26 6 |
| | | 11 7 a | 27 3 |
| Sun | 6 | m 11 23 | 27 3 |
| | | 11 30 a | 27 5 |
| Mon | 7 | m 11 58 | 27 10 |
| | | 11 54 a | 27 6 |
| Tues | 8 | m 0 33 a | 28 1 |

LOW WATER.

| Day of Week. | Day of Month. | Bombay Mean Time. | Depth on Sill. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | March | h. m. | ft. in |
| Thurs | 3 | m 4 1 | 19 0 |
| | | 3 41 a | 18 9 |
| Fri | 4 | m 4 25 | 18 2 |
| | | 4 15 a | 18 2 |
| Sat | 5 | m 4 49 | 17 4 |
| | | 4 47 a | 17 9 |
| Sun | 6 | m 5 13 | 16 7 |
| | | 5 18 a | 17 7 |
| Mon | 7 | m 5 37 | 16 1 |
| | | 5 49 a | 17 7 |
| Tues | 8 | m 6 2 | 15 8 |
| | | 6 20 a | 17 11 |

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

| April | Sunrise. | Sunset. |
|---|---|---|
| 3 (Thurs) | do 6h. 32m. | do 6h. 52m |
| 4 (Friday) | do 6h 31m. | do 6h. 53m |
| 5 (Satur) | do 6h. 30m. | do 6h. 53m |
| 6 (Sun) | do 6h. 29m. | do 6h. 53m |
| 7 (Mon) | do 6h. 28m. | do 6h. 54m |
| 8 (Tues) | do 6h. 27m. | do 6h. 54m |

Phases of the Moon.—New Moon, April 6th, 11h. 12·2m. p.m. First Quarter, 13th 1h. 9·2m a.m. Full Moon, 21st, 3h. 2·7m, 1m. Last Quarter, 28th 11h. 39·2m. a.m.

The commissioning of the battleship "Swiftsure," the new flagship of the East Indies Squadron, which was to have been carried out at Portsmouth on March 20, has been postponed till the 26th instant. The contribution of £100,000 which the Indian Treasury make to the Imperial Fleet has been apportioned as follows for the coming year :—Maintenance of His Majesty's ships in Indian waters, pay, £28,000; victualling and clothing, £9,100; medical establishments, £500; ship-building repairs, etc., £12,500; material, £10,200; contract work, £13,000; naval armaments, £11,600; and the remainder in miscellaneous effective and non-effective services.


SATISFACTION goes with each bottle of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the most popular Fever Cure of the day. Nothing equals its efficacy as a cure for Malaria. It has an excellent tonic effect on the system and in no way it depresses the heart like other Fever Cures. A trial assure to convince the most prejudiced. Of all chemists—MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

IF YOU NEGLECT A BAD BACK do not be surprised if later on you become rheumatic or dropsical, and the water get cloudy and gravelly, causing pain in emptying the bladder.

For backache is nature's warning of kidney trouble. Dropsy, weak heart, rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, dizziness, and nervous complaints also may arise from poisonous waste left in the blood by weak kidneys.

The longer kidney trouble is neglected the more serious it becomes. Therefore, if you have any of the above symptoms begin now with Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, the most successful kidney and bladder medicine known. They are solely for the kidneys and bladder, and are safe and good for everybody. They relieve congestion and inflammation of the kidneys, keep the urinary channels cleansed and healthy, and discharge gravel, stone, and the collected water in dropsy.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are Rs. 2 per bottle; 6 for Rs. 10-8; obtainable from all dealers.

Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.



NEW LIFE FOR WEAK PEOPLE.

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

POSITIVELY CURE.

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, &c., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for Study or Business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation. They are a great

## AMUSEMENTS.

**CINEMA DE LUXE,**
GAIETY THEATRE.
6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 10
THE CINEMA THEATRES Co. LIMITED.
COMPLETE CHANGE TO-NIGHT.
SIR MARK ANTON.
The Great Protean Actor.
First Gala Performance of
CAUGHT RED-HANDED!
Musical Burlesque Drama in One Act by Sir Mark Anton.
Music by Miss VIOLET KING.

CAST.
Sir Mark, Ambassador.....Sir Mark Anton.
Lady Pera, his wife(formerly a famous artiste).....Sir Mark Anton.
Antonio, the Butler .....Sir Mark Anton.
Catherine, French Chambermaid.....Sir Mark Anton.
August, a Soldier (Catherine's Lover).....Sir Mark Anton.
Amando, Italian Serenader.Sir Mark Anton.
A Fancy Policeman.....Sir Mark Anton.
The Protean Actor .....Sir Mark Anton.

NOTICE.—To avoid misunderstanding this is NOT A FILM, but the Famous Actor PERSONALLY presenting his great new production.

To be followed by impersonations of Sir Mark's Cosmopolitan Concert Review.

NAT CLIFFORD,
IN HIS WONDERFULLY DRAMATIC STUDY.
DARTMOOR
OR "THE CONVICTS ESCAPE" IN WHICH NAT HAS A FALL FROM A WALL 12 FEET HIGH.
HIS "WATERLOO" SONG—ONE YELL OF LAUGHTER.
MELROSE & FRANKLIN
In their Mirth Provoking Sketch.
THE TRAMP AND THE MAID.
Introducing their Great Skating Medley.
OUR "EXCLUSIVE" PICTURES.
ARRIVAL OF
LORD & LADY WILLINGDON.
LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE GATE OF INDIA.
Garden Party and Fete to
LORD & LADY SYDENHAM,
also their Departure
FROM APOLLO BUNDER,
Film by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.

A FLIGHT INTO EGYPT . (Comedy).
A TRIP UP THE SEINE. . . (Scenic).
A CHANGE OF SEX . . (Our non-stop Scream).
BILLY BOY TAKES A HAND AT BRIDGE . . . . . (Comedy).
PATHE'S GAZETTE.

Free List entirely suspended Saturday and Sunday.
NO ADVANCE ON OUR PRICES.
PRIZE SHOW EVERY SUNDAY, 7 to 9.

**THE "ALCAZAR."**
EDWARDES THEATRE, KALBADEVI.
1 MINUTE'S WALK from MAIDANIA.
2 HOUSES NIGHTLY 2
Hours Show at 7 and 10.
FURTHER ENGAGEMENT OF THE GREAT
"ALVARO,"
King of Magicians and Illusionists.
NEW TRICKS ... ... ...
... ... ...NEW ILLUSIONS.
YOU "MUST" SEE OUR DRAMA
THE "ORPHAN"
MOST EXCITING FILM EVER TAKEN.
A BASQUE WEDDING
A Quaint and Interesting Ceremony.
2 SIDESPLITTING COMICS 2
PATHE'S GAZETTE
Is of Particular interest this week.
COMPLETE CHANGE OF PICTURES TWICE WEEKLY.
Prices—Rs. 2, Re. 1, Annas 8, 4 and 2.
PRIZE SHOW EVERY SUNDAY.

## WINES, SPIRITS, &c.

**JJ&S**
PURE POT STILL
WHISKEY.
The quality of this fine old mild flavoured Whiskey is guaranteed the same to-day as for the past 130 years.
JOHN JAMESON & SON, LD.,
DUBLIN.
Distillers to H. M. The King.

**GOSSAGE'S SOAPS**
Empress Pale
AND
Housewife's Friend
Fine Household Soaps
Can be obtained everywhere
GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs 10 Apply to Box No. 412, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

**Norwich Union Life Insce. Socty.**
ALL PROFITS
PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 TO POLICY-HOLDERS
EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—
"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that their is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."
For full particulars, apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
AGENTS WANTED. General Agents.
Address: Graham's Buildings.


# MARKET REPORT.

## LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, April 3. BOMBAY, APRIL 4.

### FINANCIAL.

| | Rates. | Plus. | Minus. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 1-2 per cent. Consols | 74 9-16 | 1-16 | |
| 3 do. Rentes | 66 1-2 | | 1-2 |
| 3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan | 90 1-4 | unchgd | |
| do. do. Gov. Securities | 61 2-16 | 1-16 | |
| Bar Silver in London Spot | 26 3-4 | 5- 8 | |
| do. 2 months' hence | 27 | 5-16 | |
| Bar Silver in New York | 58 1-8 | 3-4 | |
| Exchange on London at Paris | 25·25 1- | unchgd | |
| do. do. at Berlin | 20·48 1-2 | 01 | |
| do. do. New York | 4·87 1-8 | 1-8 | |
| Discount Bank of England Rate | 5 | since | |
| do Short London Bills | 17th Oct | | |
| 3 months' sight | 4 3-8 | | unchgd |
| do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight | 4 1-16 | | unchgd |
| do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills | 5 | | unchgd |
| do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills | 5 | | unchgd |
| Interest day-to-day Loans | 3 3-4 | | unchgd |
| do. 7 day Market Loans | 4 1-8 | | unchgd |

Bar Gold ... 77 9 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 27-32 unchgd.
Closing tone of silver—Rise caused by Eastern Bear covering.
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £250,000.
The Bombay mails of the 19th instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday afternoon.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results:—
Total Bullion...£36,300,000 Dec £ 500,000
Public Deposits..£21,100,000 Dec £ 5,000,000
Other Deposits ..£40,400,000 Dec £ 900,000
Govt Securities...£13,000,000 Unchanged
Other Securities..£11,100,000 Dec £ 4,600,000
Notes and Coin..£25,700,000 Dec £ 1,000,000
The Bank's Reserve is 42 per cent. of the Liabilities.

### COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot Unchanged. Moderate business.
Futures ... Steady.
Manchester Steady with a fair demand.
Total Sales ... 8,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 600 "
Imports ... .....
Mid-Americans ... 6 59 unchgd.
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown... 10·05 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

| April-May. | May-June. | June-July. | July-Aug. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6·72 —01 | 6 72 —01 | 6 63 —01 | 6·63 —01 |
| **Aug.-Sept.** | **Sept.-Oct.** | **Oct.-Nov.** | |
| 6·51 —02 | 6·37 unchgd | 6·27 —01 | |
| **Nov.-Dec.** | **Dec.-Jan.** | **Jan.-Feb.** | |
| 6·24 unchgd | 6·22 —01 | 6·21 —01 | |

New York 11 a.m., May. 12·33 July 11 12.
New York official Noon call May 12·24 July 12·14.
New Orleans 10 a.m. May 12·53 July 12·39.

NEW YORK— Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 17,000
" Receipts at " last year... 21,000
" Exports to Great Britain .. 12,000
" Exports to Continent ... 9,000
Spot Cotton ... 12·60 unchgd
Futures—Month of May 12·15—11
Futures—Month of July 12·00—3
Advanced early on favorable outlook and declined later owing to commission house liquidation.

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton ... 12 9-16 unchgd
Futures month of May ... 12·46—03
Futures month of July ... 12·33—01
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Quiet.

### WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... Nominal.
Do. Months— ... .....
Do. Name of Ports—... .....
Wheat White Karachi ... 37 1-2—3-1
Do. Months ... March-May.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Done.
Wheat Red Karachi ... 37 1-2—1-3
Do Months— ... May-June.
London—Nominal.
Tone—Firm.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.
Rosario Santa Fe 62 lbs. ...35 5-8 unchgd.
do Months—April-May.
Buyers &c ... Sellers.
Tone—Firm.
Barletta Russo—62 1-2lb ... 35 5-8—1-8
... April-May.
do Buyers &c ... Nominal.
Tone—Quiet but steady.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.
South Australian ...37 3-8 unchgd.
Do Months ...May-June.
Buyers &c. ...Sellers.

### SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship. ... 47 7-8+1-8
Do. Months— ... April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... 49 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months— ... April-May
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ... 45 3-4+1-8
Do. Months— ... April-May.
Do. Name of Ports.—Hamburg—Buyers.

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416lbs ex-ship ... 45 3-4+1-4
Do. Months— ... April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Done and Sellers.
Tone—Firm.
Linseed Calcutta ...Not received
Do. Months— ... .....
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 41 2-8+1-8
Do. Months— ... April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Done

COTTONSEED.—
Bombay Cottonseed Market 6-15-0+0-0-9
April-May—Hull—Done—Quiet.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... 11 3-4—1-3

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... 3 7+1-2d.
April-May—Value—Firmer.

METALS—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Copper Braziers | £0 1-2 | unchgd. |
| Yellow Metal | ... | 7d. unchgd. |
| Standard Copper G M B | ...£67 7- | +3-16 |

FREIGHTS—
Coals:—Cardiff, to Bombay 13s. 6d.—Value.

ARRIVALS:—
"Catalone." "Hatsburg."

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C&F India (Double bags)...13 7 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months of Shipment... May-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Very quiet.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... 12 9 unchgd.
Do Months of Shipments—April-May—Sellers.
Tone—Dull.
German Beet-root 50 p.c. ...9 11 3-4—1-1d.
Months of Shipments ... May—Sellers. 10 1—1-2d.—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Very quiet—Closed steady.
E A & Similar Crystal C & F India ...14 3 3-4 unchgd.
Months of Shipments...April-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...12 1 1-2 unchgd.
Month of Shipments ... April—Value.
Tone—Quiet.
Java Sugar—Unchanged.

### BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING. [4TH Apr. 1913

### IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

| Packages. | Value. | From | Importers. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | | |
| 4 Boxes Bullion | 2,15,000 | London | Supt P&O S N Co |
| 14 Boxes Gold Bullion | 10,76,500 | do | Ottered Bank. |
| 3 Boxes Gold Bullion | 1,15,200 | do | H'kong Bank |
| Govns ... | 43,500 | do | do |
| 2 Boxes Bullion | 84,480 | do | M'cantile Bank |
| 30 Boxes Bullion | 21,27,300 | do | National Bank |
| 1 Box Bullion | 38,400 | do | R Asiatic Bank |

### EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 2nd April, 1913.

| By | Bars | Ounces. |
|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. Railway..... | 113 | 132,747 |
| B. B. and C. I. Rail'y | 98 | 118,985 |

### FINANCIAL.

MONEY:—
Bank of Ben. rate since 12th Feb 1913 7 p.c.
Bank of Bom. " " 3rd April 1913 7 "
Bank of Mad. " " 31st Dec. 1912 8 "

EXCHANGE—
The market opened firm at 1s. 4 1-32d. T. T., 1s. 4 1-16d. on Demand and 1s. 4 9-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits. There has been little enquiry for Bank remittance and few bills offering. Far Eastern rates are steadier.
We quote.—

| | |
|---|---|
| T. T. on London | ...1s. 4 1-32d. |
| Demand Draft | ...1s. 4 1-16d. |
| Credits 3 months' sight | ...1s. 4d. 9-32d. |
| Do. do forward | ...1s. 4d. 1-4d. 18th April. |
| Do. do Francs | ...171 1-4 |
| Do. do Marks | ...139 1-2 |
| Hongkong 60 days' sight | ...143 1-2 |
| Shanghai " | ...193 1-2 |
| Japan " | ...148 1-2 to 1-4 |

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—
The market opened steady at 95 3-4 for Cash and 95 13-16 for the settlement, and has remained steady during the day with a moderate business doing.
We quote.—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cash ... | Rs. | 95 12 0 |
| Settlement ... | ... | " 95 13 0 |

BULLION.—
There was a sharp rise of 5-16 in both ready and forward bar silver in London yesterday, the rates now standing at 26 3-4 and 27 respectively. The rise is said to be due to Eastern bears covering. New York was 3-4 up 58 1-8. The mark opened at 67 3-16 for the first settlement and closed 3-16 lower as under. Bar gold is steady.
We quote.—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| English Bar Gold | ... | Rs. | 24 0 0 |
| Australian " | ... | " | 23 15 0 |
| Sovereigns " | ... | " | 15 0 0 |
| Silver (ex duty) | | | |
| Ready ... | ... | " | 66 13 0 |
| 1st Settlement | ... | " | 67 0 0 |
| 2nd Settlement | ... | " | 67 6 0 |
| Silver (cum duty) | | | |
| Ready ... | ... | " | 76 3 0 |
| 1st Settlement March | ... | " | 76 6 0 |
| 2nd Settlement | ... | " | 76 12 0 |

COUNCIL BILLS:—
At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last for 50 lakhs, allotments were made of 1,30 lakhs bills and 48,70 lakhs T. T. tenders at 1s 4d. and 1s. 4 1-32d. receiving 48 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 59.50 lakhs For next week the amount to be allotted is raised to 60 lakhs.

The steamer which left London on the 14th March and arrived to-day with the mail of the 21st March brings £20,000 silver and £250,000 bar gold for Bombay, as also the following Council Bills:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | ... | ...Rs. | 2,90,000 |
| Bombay | ... | ... " | 10,70,000 |
| Madras | ... | ... " | 2,00,000 |
| | | Total... " | 15,60,000 |

The steamer which left London on the 21st March and comes with mail of the 28th March brings £90,000 Silver, £180,000 bar gold and £10,000 Sovereigns for Bombay, as also the following Council Bills:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | ... | ...Rs. | 2,60,000 |
| Bombay | ... | ... " | 40,000 |
| Madras | ... | ... " | 2,00,000 |
| | | Total... " | 5,00,000 |

The steamer which left London on the 28th March and comes with the mail of the 4 April brings £90,000 Silver, £190,000 bar gold and £10,000 sovereigns for Bombay, as also the following Counil Bills:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | ... | ...Rs. | 20,000 |
| Bombay | ... | ... " | Nil |
| Madras | ... | ... " | 1,10,000 |
| | | Total... " | 1,30,000 |

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one:—

| LIABILITIES— | Increase. Rs. | Decrease. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Public Deposits ... | 18,67,000 | ..... |
| Other Deposits ... | ..... | 2,69,000 |
| Sundries ..... | 83,000 | ..... |
| ASSETS— | | |
| Government Securities ..... | ..... | 7,01,000 |
| Other Authorized Securities ..... | Unchanged | |
| Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ..... | 8,79,000 | ..... |
| Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ..... | ... " | 35,10000 |
| Bills Discounted and Purchased ..... | ..... | 9 02,000 |
| Bullion ..... | ... " | 27,000 |
| Balance with other Banks ..... | 2,16,000 | ..... |
| Sundries ..... | 40,000 | ..... |
| Cash ..... | 38,86,000 | ..... |

### COTTON STATISTICS.

| | Bales 1912-13. | Bales. 1911-12 | Bales Differences. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Receipts for the week ... | 54,770 | 84,145 | —29,376 |
| Receipts from 1st Sept. 1912 to 3rd April 1913 .. | 1,945,550 | 1,818,422 | + 27,128 |
| Shipments from 20th to 3rd April .. | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Europe .. | 15,519 | 21,903 | — 6,384 |
| China .. | | | |
| Japan ... | 52,526 | 24,201 | + 28,325 |
| Coast Ports .. | | | |
| Total.. | 68,045 | 46,104 | + 19,941 |
| TotalShipments from 1st Sept 1912 to 3rd April 19.3 ... | ..... | ..... | + 41,573 |
| Europe .. | 2 8,511 | 176,93 | — 7,979 |
| China .. | 16.6 3 | 19,292 | — 34,585 |
| Japan .. | (51,714 | 58 ,332 | + 172 |
| Coast Ports ... | 18, 9) | 18,624 | |
| Total.. | 808,864 | 804,386 | — 4,478 |
| Afloat in Harbour— | | | |
| Europe ... | 2, 71 | 1,792 | + 6,379 |
| China .. | | | |
| Japan .. | 37,867 | 50,006 | —12,139 |
| Coast Ports .. | | | |

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st Oct. to 22nd March 1913 12,317 bales.
Total exports from Bombay, by B. B. & C. I Railway from 1st Oct. 1912 to 8th Mar. 1913—6,450 bales.
Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season:—

| ..... | Total for week | Total since 1st Sept. 1912. | Total same time last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Bales. | Bales. | Bales. |
| Khandeish.. | 4,852 | 242,456 | 262,457 |
| CentralIndia.. | 2,990 | 63,786 | 108,020 |
| Barsee and Nagur .. | 1,791 | 94,883 | 82,009 |
| Berar .. | 6,544 | 354,915 | 45 ,3 2 |
| Central Provinces .. | 7,681 | 211,556 | 311,768 |
| Total Oomras | 23,758 | 957,742 | 1,215,176 |
| Dholleras .. | 3,380 | 110,091 | 22,197 |
| Broach .. | 12,269 | 131, 16 | 137,795 |
| Compta and Dharwar .. | 4,268 | 37,644 | } 88,782 |
| Westerns .. | 1,251 | 39,982 | |
| Bengals (N. W Provinces). | 919 | 333,554 | 105,804 |
| Bengals (Rajputana) .. | 3,268 | 91,280 | 51,279 |
| Sind .. | 1,768 | 103,422 | 70,706 |
| Persian .. | 113 | 1,581 | 3,331 |
| American .. | 1,457 | 28,745 | 113,881 |
| Egyptian .. | nil | 1,815 | 872 |
| Other sorts.. | 1,854 | 3,928 | 9,000 |
| Total .. | 54,770 | 1,845,550 | 1,918,422 |

a Or 22,151 original bales of American Cotton imported since 1st September, 1912.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Estimated Stock on 1st Sept., 1912 ... ... | 400,000 |
| Receipts from 1st Sept., 1912, to 3rd April 1913 ... | 1,815,550 |
| | 2,245,550 |
| Less Shipments from 1st Sept., 1911, to 3rd April 1913 ... | 808,664 |
| | 1,436,886 |
| Less Afloat ... ... | 46,038 |
| | 1,390,848 |
| Less Estimated mill consumption ... ... ... | 611,000 |
| | 779,848 |
| Less up-country by rail ... | 18,767 |
| Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands on 4th April 1913. | 761,081 |
| Difference since last week ... | —32,719 |

### EXPORTS.

### COTTON.

MARKET REPORTS.—
Owing to the weather in America being unfavourable for planting operations the tendency of the home markets during the past week has been upwards, particularly for old crop months. Fears of floods due to the anticipated bursting of the river embankments, has led to a good deal of covering by short, and prices gradually advanced. Beyond the delay in sowing, floods can have no ill effect on the new crop, in fact they should ultimately prove beneficial owing to the moisture which will remain in the land in the flooded districts. This delay will, however, make the new crop late; and as the statistical position of old crop was already strong, added strength has been given by the unsatisfactory start made with the new crop, as early receipts were necessary to relieve the position. At the close liquidation of the May position in New York has caused some reaction, but other months are steady at the advance. There is still anxiety regarding floods.

The following are comparisons of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and to-day:—

| New York— | Last week. | This week. | Differences. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Futures May ... | 11·95 | 12 15 | + ·20 |
| " July ... | 11 83 | 12·09 | + 24 |
| Spot... ... | 12·70 | 12·60 | — ·10 |
| New Orleans— | | | |
| Futures May ... | 12·13 | 12·46 | + ·33 |
| " July ... | 12·11 | 12·36 | + ·25 |
| Spot ... | 12 7-16 | 12 9-16 | + 1-8 |
| Liverpool— | | | |
| Futures Apr.-May | 6·63 | 6 72 | + 06 |
| " June-July... | 6·62 | 6·69 | + ·07 |
| Spot " ... | 6 93 | 6·99 | unchgd |

There was a good demand early in the week in the local market and a considerably business was done, but prices advanced so rapidly that the enquiry was completely choked off and a reaction followed. From Rs. 301 for fine Khamgaon Akola May the rate dropped to Rs. 290. Small fluctuations have since occurred and the opening price this morning for this description is Rs. 291. For the last two or three days the market has been quiet with very little doing in contracts. There have been sellers at current rates but buyers are holding off. There is little enquiry from the Continent, and Japan is now almost out of the market.

In ready cotton we have had a similar market to contracts, a good enquiry killed by too rapid a rise. Holders who had previously been falling over one another to reduce their stocks, seemed to lose their heads when the demand arose, and simply refused to sell except at fancy prices. Some, however, took advantage of the enquiry, and for a day or to the turnover was large. Prices have now declined and the enquiry for report being slack it looks as though rates will go even lower. Local mills are only buying against the actual requirements.

LATER

There has been little enquiry for contracts during the day. There are buyers of fine Broach May at Rs. 315. For ready cotton there is a small enquiry by Japan shippers.

QUOTATIONS.—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Nominal |
| Fine M. G. Broach ... | Rs. | 315-16 | May |
| Fine M. G. Wardha-Hinganghat ... | " | 307 | " |
| Fine M. G. Nagpur ... | " | 304 | " |
| Fine M. G. Yeotmal ... | " | 300 | " |
| Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon ... | " | 296 | " |
| F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola ... | " | 291 | " |
| Fine M. G. Khandeish | " | 272 | " |
| Fine M. G. Bengal ... | " | 260 | " |
| Sawginned Dharwar ... | " | 3 9 | Apl.-May |
| Good H. G. Westerns... | " | 3 0 | " |

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Opening Tone | ... | Quiet steady. |
| Estimated Sales | ... | 8,000 |
| Total Imports | ... | 1,000 |

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

| Apr.-May. | May-June. | June-July |
|---|---|---|
| 6·69 —03 | 6·69 —03 | 6·66 —03 |
| **July-August.** | **Aug.-Sept.** | **Sept.-Oct** |
| 6·60 —03 | 6·49 —02 | 6 35 —01 |
| **Oct.-Nov.** | **Nov.-Dec.** | **Dec.-Jan.** |
| 6·26 —01 | 6·22 —02 | 6 20 —03 |

### FREIGHTS.

A very large business has been done during the past week, the greater part of which was booked by the Hansa Line from April to September. The following business is reported:—

DUNKIRK, —About 7000 tons April, May June, at 14s. 3d. light seeds, 16s. 3d. seeds cotton, 18s. 3d. wheat.

ANTWERP:—1,500 tons April, May at 14s. light seeds, 16s. seeds cotton. Also 500 tons light seeds May at 13s. 9d.

HULL:—About 13,500 tons, light seeds, at 14s. April, 13s. 9d. May and June.

NAPLES:—6,000 tons for May, at 16s. 6d. seeds cotton, 18s. 6d. wheat.

LEGHORN:—2,000 tons, for May at 16s. 6d. seeds cotton. 18s. 6d. wheat.

GENOA:—1,500 tons late April as 14s. 6d. light seeds, 16s. 6d. seeds cotton, 18s. 6d. wheat.

MARSEILLES-LIVERPOOL:—3,000 tons for April at 13s, 3d. light seeds, 16s. 3d. seeds cotton. 1,000 tons wheat for May at 17s. 6d.

HANSA LINE:—About 18,000 tons, April to September, at 14s. 3d. light seeds, 16s. 3d. seeds cotton.

RUBATTINO LINE:—1,250 tons booked for August at 17s. seeds, 17s. 6d. wheat, 18s. cotton.

HAVRE:—600 tons April shipment at 16s light seeds, 19s. 6d. seeds cotton.

FIXTURE:—S.S. "CHANTALA";—Dunkirk or Antwerp via Naples or Havre, for April at 20s. Deadweight basis.

S. S. "PERSEPOLIS":—At 19s. to two p.p., excluding Dunkirk and Havre, for April.

S. S. "MUSICIAN";—From Karachi to one p.p. for May. Rate not known.

### SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—
Early in the week the market here was easier, in sympathy with home advices, and the May rate declined to Rs. 8-3-6 R. T. The last day or two there has been a recovery in prices, and there are rumours of a corner for this position. The price advanced yesterday to Rs. 8-7-6 R. T., and closes to-day as under. A fair business has been done both in ready and forward.
We quote:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready ... | ... | Rs. ... | B.T. |
| May. ... | ... | " 8 7 3 | R.T. |

RAPESEED:—
This market has been quiet and prices have declined during the week.
We quote:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brown Delhi, Apl-May | Rs | 8 1 6 | R.T. |
| Yellow Ogore, | " | 8 2 0 | R.T. |
| " Guzerat | " | 8 3 0 | B.T. |

WHEAT:—
The market is steady and a fair business has been done. Prices close as under.
We quote:—

| | Rs. a. p. | |
|---|---|---|
| White Pissi 85 p. c. ready | 5 8 0 | R.T. |
| White Delhi April-May. ... | 5 9 6 | " |

GINGELLYSEED:—
There has been little doing in this market during the week.
We quote:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bold White 85 p.c. | Rs. | 57 0 0 | |
| Black Kutni ... | " | 49 0 0 | |
| Yellow Hinganghat | " | 61 0 0 | |

POPPYSEED:—
The market is quiet and prices are easier.
We quote:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| April-May | ... | Rs. 13 3 0 | R.T. |

CASTORSEED:—
This market has remained quiet but steady.
We quote:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready ... | ... | Rs. 35 0 0 | |

COTTONSEED:—
A moderate business has been done and rates are steadier.
We quote:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready ... | ... | Rs. 25 12 0 | |

GROUNDNUTS:—
The market is quiet but steady.
We quote:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bold ... | ... | Rs. 50 0 0 | |
| Small ... | ... | " 47 0 0 | |

MOWRASEED:—
The market is steadier and some business has been done during the week.
We quote:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Augt-Sept ... | ...Rs | 8 5 0 | R.T. |

### WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay during the week ended at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton ... | ... | 54,770 bales. |
| Wheat ... | ... | 101,121 cwts. |
| Linseed ... | ... | 16,031 " |
| Rapeseed ... | ... | 8,934 " |
| Gingellyseed ... | ... | 13,505 " |
| Poppyseed ... | ... | 8,6 3 " |
| Groundnuts... | ... | 19,761 " |
| Castorseed ... | ... | 69,963 " |
| Rice ... | ... | 319 7 9 " |
| Myrabollams. | ... | 24,128 " |
| Cottonseed ... | ... | 7,903 " |
| Mowraseed ... | ... | 217 " |
| Gram ... | ... | 11,354 " |
| Joowar ... | ... | 35,438 " |
| Maize ... | ... | nil |
| Barley ... | ... | 1,729 " |

### LOCAL YARNS.

There has been very little doing in this market, and the tone has been very quiet during the week. China buyers are quiete out of the market.

### IMPORTS.

### PIECE-GOODS.

There is not much change to report in this market. Manchester is steady with a fair demand.

GREY GOODS:—The market continues quiet, and we have no change to report.

WHITE GOODS.—This market is also quiet and unchanged.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS.—The demand is very slack and stocks are accumulating. Forward business is done very sparingly.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS.—The local market is quiet and there is little demand.

TURKEY RED PRINTS:—The market is very dull, and the up country demand is slack.

DOOTIES.—The home market is quiet, and here there is little or nothing doing.

### METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.—There has been a steady rise at home during the week but there is no change here. Some sales of both metals have however been reported.

### COAL MARKET.

There is no change to report, though lately arrivals are frequent, there being at the moment 10 steamers in port discharging Japanese, South African, Westphalian and Indian Coal, the latest arriving being steamer "Urlana" with 7200 tons Dasherghur for the G. I. P. Railway.

Approximate prices are:—

| | Ready. Rs. | This year. Rs. | Next year. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dasherghur ... | 19 8 | ..... | 16 8 |
| Witbank ... | ..... | 21 0 | ..... |
| Davisons West Hartley ... | ..... | 22 12 | 22 0 |
| Westphalian ... | 18 0 | ..... | ..... |
| Jherriah ... | 18 0 | ..... | ..... |

| | Ready. | Forward. |
|---|---|---|
| Heilgate's Anthracite coal ... | Nil | Nil |
| " Standard coal ... | Nil | 18 |

### PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's rates for the Standard Oil Company's brands:—
Tone.—Strong and advancing.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Snowdrake Brand ...150° American ... ... | per case. Rs. 6 | 0 2 |
| White Rose Brand...150° American ... ... | " 5 | 12 2 |
| Quester Brand ...75° Abel A'can ... ... | " 5 | 0 2 |
| Davoe's Imp. Brilliant 76° Abel A'can ... ... | " 4 | 12 2 |
| Monkey Brand ...125° American ... ... | " 4 | 12 2 |
| Tiger Brand ...125° American ... ... | " 4 | 12 2 |
| White Camellia Brand in tins ...125° | per 2 tins " 4 | 4 0 |
| Elephant Brand Bulk in tins ...125° | " 4 | 4 0 |
| Elephant Brand Bulk without tins ...125° | per 8 l gals " 3 | 10 0 |
| Camel Brand in tins...125° Strong and advancing. | per 2 tins " 4 | 4 0 |

The following are the rates ruling to-day for the undermentioned brands of the Asiatic Petroleum Coy., (India), Ld:—

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per unit ... ... ... | 3 | 12 | 0 |
| Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair ... ... ... | 4 | 6 | 0 |
| Ship Brand Bulk Loose per unit | 3 | 10 | 0 |
| Ship Brand New Tins per pair .. | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| Bull Brand Bulk Loose per unit. | 3 | 5 | 0 |
| Bull Brand New Tins per pair.. | 3 | 15 | 0 |
| Swan Brand Bulk Loose per unit ... ... ... | 3 | 2 | 6 |
| Swan Brand New Tins per pair. | 3 | 12 | 6 |
| Anchor Tins per pair ... | 4 | 7 | 0 |
| Shell 150° cases per case ... | 5 | 8 | 0 |
| Anchor cases per case ... | 4 | 13 | 0 |

The following are to-day's quotations for the Burmah Oil Company's Limited's productions:—

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Scedelaun Price. Delivery charges extra. Kerosine Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins ... | 5 | 4 | 0 |
| Kerosine Oil "Firefly" per case of two tins... ... | 4 | 14 | 0 |
| Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per two tins ... ... | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per 8 gallons ... ... | 3 | 10 | 0 |
| Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins ... ... | 3 | 11 | 6 |
| Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons ... ... | 3 | 1 | 6 |
| Burmah Wax per pound, 1st quality ... ... ... | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality... ... ... | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Burmah Candles per pound .. | 0 | 4 | 0 |

### SHARES.

The market is steady and rates have to some extent improved in all positions Bank of Bombay shares have reported to have changed hands at Rs. 1,665; Bank of India at Rs. 64; Bank of Baroda at Rs. 70; Indian Specie Bank have ruled and about Rs. 64; Bombay Merchant Bank have declined to Rs. 12 1-2; Central Bank to Rs. 28 1-4; and Eastern Bank to Rs. 86; In Mill Companies Bombay United are steady at and about Rs. 545; Centuary are unchanged at Rs. 275; X. D. Central India's have kept steady at and about Rs. 2,215; for may delivery Colaba Land and Mill Company shares have improved to Rs. 1,450; for March Crecent's are steady at Rs. 107 1-2; Currimbhai's at Rs. 1,100. Davids at Rs. 695; Empress Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 147 1-2; Fazulbhoy's have advanced to Rs. 497 1-2; Finlay's to Rs. 372 1-2; Imperial's have changed hand at Rs. 90; Kohinoor's are steady at Rs. 765; Madhavji Dharamsey Mill shares have jumped up to Rs. 1,360; Maneckjee Petit's to Rs. 3,163; New Great Eastern to 252 1-2; X. D. New City of Bombay are steady at Rs. 1,010; X. D. Standard's at Rs. 1,310 Swan Mill shares have advanced to Rs. 290; Swadeshi Rs. 1,740; In Miscellaneous Companies Bombay Burma Trading Company are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 585; Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway's Companies Limited ordinary shares at Rs. 184 1-2; and Preference shares at Rs. 175 1-2; Bombay Steam Navigation Companies ordinary shares at Rs. 242 1-2; and Preference shares at Rs. 275; Parr Canning and Land Impt. Companies' shares are steady at Rs. 830; Shirajpur's at Rs. 20; X. D. Tata Iron and Steel Companies ordinary shares have improved to Rs. 102; for may delivery and Diff shares to Rs. 1225; Treacher's have changed hands at Rs. 467 1-2; Tata Hydro Electric Power Spinning Companies Limited ordinary shares are at and about to Rs. 920 and Preference shares are quiet at Rs. 715; Press shares are quite Indian Cotton hands at Rs. 127 1-2; New Berars are at and about to Rs. 520 and New Mofussil's at Rs. 850; In Railway Companies Ahmedabad Prantej are at and about to Rs. 650; Amritsar Pattis are steady at Rs. 137; Tapty Valley at Rs. 587 1-2; Ahmedabad Dholkas at Rs. 133; Central Provinces are at and about to Rs. 97 and Guzerat Railways at Rs. 121; The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

### GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, Apr. 3.

### COTTON.

Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports. 17,000 Bales
Exports to Great Britain ... 12,000 "
Exports to Continent ... 10,000 do
Spot Cotton at New York ... 12·60
Future Cotton at New York May ... ... 12 15
Future Cotton at New York July ... ... 12·19
Tone Market at closing Spot.. Steady
Tone Market at closing Futures ... ... do
General Tone of Market:—
Advanced on foreign buying declined later on bear pressure and liquidation.

NEW ORLEANS, Apr. 3.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans... 12 9-16
Future Cotton at New Orleans—May ... ... 12·46
Future Cotton at New Orleans—July. ... ... 12·36
Opening tone of Market—

## BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

(Continued from page 6.)

Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi April-May .. 12 11 1-4

Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom or Karachi June .. 12 3 3-4

Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or similar Bom. or Karachi July-Dec. 12 0 3-4

Closing Tone of Market } Quiet and
Special Feature ... } unchanged

LONDON, Apr. 3.

### METALS.

| | £ s. d. |
|---|---|
| Copper, Standard G M B ... | 67 17 6 |
| " Best English Selected. | 73 10 0 |
| " Brazers ... | 80 10 0 |
| " Tone of Market ... | Firm |
| Hard Spelter ... | 21 0 0 |
| Tin Block F O B Liverpool ... | 211 0 0 |
| Yellow Metal ... | 0 7 0 |
| Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 G.G.O. B I, p.c. F O B L'pool ... | 11 15 0 |
| Pig Iron, No 3 Cleveland ... | 3 6 4½ |
| Pig Iron No 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro. ... | 3 8 6 |
| Pig Iron Gartsherrie ... | 4 2 6 |
| Lead Pig English ... | 16 15 0 |
| Tone of Steel Market ... | ..... |
| Silver, Spot ... | 26 3-4 |
| " 2 months hence ... | 27 |
| " Tone of Market— ... | Steady and advancing |

LONDON, Apr. 3.

### FINANCIAL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Silver Spot .. ... | 26 3-4 |
| Silver 2 months ... | 27 |
| " Closing Tone of Market— | Steady ; tendency higher |
| " Tendency, etc., of the Market ... | do |
| Rentes 3 per cent ... | ₤ 87 3-4 |
| Consols 2 1-2 per cent ... | ₤ 74 9-16 |
| Indian Stock 3 1/2 p. cent ... | ₤ 90 1-4 |
| Sterling Bills ... | ₤ 90 1-4 |
| Govt Securities, 3 per cent .. | ₤ 76 1-4 |
| Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent .. | ₤ 63 1-2 |
| Bar Gold per oz ... | 77-9 |
| Opening Tone of Finance Market— | Steady. |
| Closing Tone of Finance Market— | do |
| Bank of England Rate of Discount ... ... | 5 p. c. |
| Exchange on India 30 Days Sight ... ... | 1-3 13-16 |
| London at Paris Fcs ... | 25 24 |
| Berlin cheques on London Mks | 20 45 1-2 |
| Newyork (Demand Bills) Dols | 4 87 1-8 |
| Interest day to day loans ... | 4 |
| Interest 7 days Market loans. | 4 1-2 |
| Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight ... ... | 4 5-16 |
| Discount Bank Bills 6 months Sight ... ... | 4 1-16 |
| Fine Trade Bills 3 months ... | 4 7-8 |
| Fine Trade Bills 6 months ... | 4 7-8 |

LIVERPOOL, Apr. 3.

### OPENING COTTON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Days Estimated Sales ... | 8,000 Bales. |
| Tone of Market ... | Steady. |
| Cotton Daily Mid Uplands Liverpool | G. O. C. |

| Futures. | Latest closing | To-day's opening. |
|---|---|---|
| Apl.-May ... | 6·72 | 6·70 |
| May-June... | 6·72 | 6·70 |
| June-July... | 6 6) | 6·67 |
| July-Aug.... | 6·63 | 6·61 |
| Aug.-Sept... | 6 51 | 6·49 |
| Sept.-Oct.... | 6·37 | 6·35 |
| Oct.-Nov.... | 6·27 | 6·25 |
| Nov.-Dec.... | 6·24 | 6·22 |
| Dec-Jan.. | 6·23 | 6 20 |

Prices taken at 10-5 a.m.

### MANCHESTER WEEKLY MARKET REPORT.

Messrs. James F. Hutton and Co. write from Manchester, on 20th March, the following weekly report :—

Cotton Figures from August 31st last to last Friday.

| | Bales this year. | Bales last year. |
|---|---|---|
| Liverpool Stock. All kinds of cotton ..... | 1,374,000 | 1,166,090 |
| Liverpool Stock. American cotton ... | 1,218 480 | 1,054,660 |
| American del'd Spinners for the week... | 252,000 | 365,000 |
| American into sight for the week ..... | 159,000 | 240,000 |
| American into sight for the season ..... | 12,048,000 | 13,859,000 |
| Receipts at American Ports ..... | 8,535,000 | 10,464,000 |
| Visible Supply. All kinds of cotton ..... | 5,373,000 | 5,733,000 |
| Visible Supply. American cotton ..... | 3,840,000 | 4,556,000 |
| Visible Supply. Egyptian cotton..... | 364,000 | 376,000 |
| Visible Supply. East Indian cotton..... | 131,000 | 108,000 |
| Visible Supply. Other kinds of cotton ..... | 122,000 | 64,000 |

When we last wrote, Liverpool American had gained 4 points in the week and was 6. 78d. advancing on each of the three following Market days to 6. 91 on Monday last. New York had gained 20 points to same day.

The preliminary final report for this crop will be issued this evening of the quantity of American Cotton ginned and may influence prices a little one way or the other, meanwhile other influences are wanting to make any appreciable difference on prices in the Cotton Markets both here and in America—steadiness and firmness are still the characteristics of our Market for piece goods and yarns, as well as of Liverpool and New York Cotton Market.

The late advance appears to be partly founded upon the reports of large sales of cotton in the inland and other towns, of the South American States, and the weather was said to be too rainy for a good planting time, this latter statement being already succeeded by better news and cotton is drooping again a little.

Messrs. Neill Bros. have fallen into line with the more moderate American Crop estimates of 14 to 14 1-2 million bales, and their statements as to total cotton consumption rather tend to a total of over 14 3-4 million bales, this view, which is gaining ground in our Market, will have a hardening tendency on the prices of cotton, reducing the carry-over at the end of the season by about 3-4 million of bales, the amount of excess of consumption over the quantity of American cotton produced there would not appear to be any further bullish features to keep up prices, except the well-sold position of the mills but still cotton remains steady and there are many bearish reasons for expecting lower prices, such as the war in S. E. Europe, which has stopped the large trade with Turkey, and the important trade with the Balkan Countries, as well as diminished the Levant Trade, and paralized our trade with Egypt—then again many producing firms on the Continent are doing badly both in Austria, Italy and some ports of Germany, and to come home to our own Market, little business is being done week after week and contracts must be running out in many cases. Both Spinners and Manufacturers will be getting anxious about further business after the Easter holidays, and if the demand remains as lifeless as it is now, we can only anticipate some decline in prices.

The activity of business in China was remarked upon in the Trade Circulars received last week-end and dating up to the end of last month, but everything was upset by the collapse in exchange, which has since further developed—it is to be hoped the big Loan negotiations will be renewed as that seems the only chance of an immediate reaction in the course of silver prices—the position with China except for this misfortune is brighter than it has been since before the revolution, there being every prospect of a large and satisfactory business.

India remains quiet as regards actual transactions, but sends, home large mail enquiries at prices which at present cannot lead to business.

We shall not issue this report for next mail, being Easter-week.

### BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

#### BANKS.

| NAMES. | Amount. | Paid-up | Last half-yearly Dividend. | Cash Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | | | | |
| Alahabad Bank Ld | 100 | 100 | 18 p c | 361 |
| Alliance Bank of Simla Ld ... | 100 | 100 | 14 „ | 283 |
| Bank of Bombay... | 500 | 500 | 13 „ | 1635 |
| Bank of India ... | 100 | 50 | 6 „ | 64 |
| Bank of Bengal ... | 500 | 500 | 14 „ | 170 |
| Bank of Madras ... | 500 | 500 | 12 „ | 140 |
| Bank of Rangoon... | 100 | 100 | 7 „ | 100 |
| Bank of Baroda ... | 100 | 50 | 7 „ | 70 |
| Credit Bank of India Ld ... | 50 | 10 | 5 „ | 12 |
| Punjab National Bank ... | 100 | 100 | 9 | 175 |
| People's Bank of India ... | 100 | 100 | 14 | 27 |
| Specie Bank ... | 100 | 50 | 7 | 64 |
| The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. | 100 | 10 | 6¼ | 1½ |
| Central Bank of India ... | 50 | 25 | | 2½ |
| EXCHANGE BANK. | | | | |
| Charte ed Bank ... | £20 | £20 | 15 p c | £60 |
| Eastern Bank ... | £10 | £ 4 | 4 „ | 86 |
| Mercantile Bank(s) | 25 | 12-10 | 8 „ | £21½ |
| Do. (b) | 25 | 12-10 | 8 „ | £21½ |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ... | dl25 | dl.125 | £ 4 | £8-2 |
| National Bank of India ... | 25 | 12½ | 12½ „ | 615 |

#### SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Advanced ... | 500 | 500 | yr. 10 | 755 |
| Alliance ... | 1000 | 1000 | ... | 110 |
| Bezar Mfg ... | 200 | 200 | ... | 126 |
| Bombay Cotton Mfg ... | 500 | 500 | 40 | 250 |
| Bombay Dyeing and M Co ... | 250 | 250 | 15 | 720 |
| Bombay United ... | 250 | 250 | Nil | 545 |
| Century ... | 100 | 100 | 3 | 275 |
| Central India ... | 500 | 500 | 70 | 2215 |
| China ... | 1000 | 1000 | ... | 707 |
| Chho Silk ... | 500 | 500 | 20 | 440½ |
| Colaba Land and Mill ... | 700 | 700 | 30 | 1455 |
| Coronation Mill ... | 500 | 500 | ... | 400 |
| Oontwaght ... | 300 | 300 | ... | 175 |
| Coorla ... | 1000 | 1000 | yr. 20 | 785 |
| Crescent ... | 100 | 100 | 4 | 110 |
| Currimbhoy ... | 1000 | 1000 | ... | 1100 |
| Crown ... | 500 | 500 | 20 | 500 |
| Daaid ... | 450 | 250 | 10 | 495 |
| Emperor Edward.. | 500 | 500 | 10 | 510 |
| Empress ... | 500 | 500 | ... | 147½ |
| Edward Sassoon Mill ... | 200 | 200 | Nil | 190 |
| Fazulbhoy ... | 250 | 250 | ... | 497½ |
| Framji Petit ... | 1000 | 1000 | 25 | 1700 |
| Finlay Mills ... | 250 | 250 | 10 | 372½ |
| God Mohur ... | 500 | 500 | yr. 20 | 476 |
| Hindustan ... | 1000 | 1000 | 25 | 675½ |
| Howard and Bullough ... | 500 | 500 | 15 | 420 |
| Hyderabad ... | 1000 | 1000 | 40 | 1200 |
| Imperial Cotton ... | 500 | 500 | ... | 90 |
| Indian Mfg ... | 1000 | 1000 | ... | 500 |
| Indo-China Mfg ... | 1000 | 1000 | Nil | 850 |
| Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy ... | 500 | 500 | ... | 205 |
| Jamsetjee Mfg ... | 250 | 250 | 5 | 152½ |
| Jivraj Balloo ... | 1000 | 1000 | ... | 450 |
| Jubilee Mills ... | 1000 | 1000 | ... | 250 |
| Khandesh ... | 1000 | 619 | 25 | 680 |
| Khatau Makanjee... | 1000 | 1000 | 45 | 1250 |
| Kohinoor ... | 500 | 500 | 15 | 765 |
| Leopold ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Lakshmi Cotton ... | 1000 | 1000 | yr. 100 | 1330 |
| Madras United ... | 1000 | 1000 | 50 | 3160 |
| Madhavji Dharamsay .. | 500 | 500 | 65 | 1360 |
| Manockji Petit ... | 1000 | 1000 | 80 | 3160 |
| Morarji Gokuldas .. | 1000 | 1000 | 60 | 3250 |
| Mysore Spinning... | 250 | 250 | ... | 50 |
| Mysore Spinning... | 30 | 30 | ... | ... |
| Moon ... | 1000 | 1000 | ... | 100 |
| New Great Eastern ... | 200 | 200 | 6 | 252½ |
| New City of Bombay ... | 500 | 500 | 20 | 1010 |
| Phoenix ... | 100 | 100 | 6 | 150 |
| Presidency ... | 1000 | 1000 | ... | 200 |
| Ripon ... | 1000 | 1000 | ... | 100 |
| Sassoon Cotton ... | 1000 | 1000 | 50 | 850 |
| Sassoon Silk ... | 500 | 500 | yr. 35 | 420 |
| Sholapur ... | 1000 | 1000 | 125 | 4900 |
| S Mahratha ... | 250 | 250 | 15 | 75 |
| Standard Mills ... | 500 | 500 | 25 | 1310 |
| Sun ... | 250 | 250 | Nil | 117½ |
| Swan ... | 250 | 250 | 10 | 290 |
| Swadesh ... | 500 | 500 | 25 | 1740 |
| Textile ... | 500 | 500 | 20 | 1425 |
| Vishnu Cotton do | 500 | 500 | Nil | 390 |
| Western India ... | 500 | 500 | Nil | 637½ |
| | 1000 | 1000 | 25 | 622 |

#### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar ... ... | 750 | 750 | 250 | 4800 |
| Albert (Karachi)... | 100 | 100 | 45 | 825 |
| Bombay Cotton ... | 125 | 125 | 15 | 35 |
| Breul's Cawnpore... | 200 | 200 | 6 p c | 123 |
| Broach City ... | 200 | 200 | 14 | 170 |
| Port ... | 475 | 475 | 22 1-2 | 1280 |
| Godavery Valley... | 100 | 100 | 6 | ... |
| Hargey and Sabhapatty ... | 500 | 500 | 40 | 705½ |
| Hindustan P and M | 250 | 250 | 15 | ... |
| Hingolee ... ... | 100 | 100 | 6 p c | 80 |
| Indian Cotton ... | 125 | 125 | 10 | 127½ |
| Jamna Gin and Pressing Co ... | 1000 | 1000 | 7 | 700 |
| Khangum ... | 400 | 400 | 9 p c | 300 |
| Mahomedpura Cotton ... | 125 | 125 | 7 1-2 | ... |
| Mahava ... ... | 200 | 200 | nil | 150 |
| Mercantile ... | 125 | 125 | nil | 21 |
| Manmer Mfg ... | 250 | 250 | 15 | 247½ |
| New East India ... | 100 | 1000 | 75 | 830 |
| New Mofussil Co... | 400 | 400 | 60 | 84 |
| New Berar ... | 500 | 500 | 40 | 817½ |
| New Prince of Wales ... | 500 | 500 | 30 | 520 |
| Oomri ... | 100 | 112 | nil | 755 |
| Purbhany ... | 100 | 100 | 10 | ... |
| Sind ... | 400 | 400 | 30 | 650 |
| Surat City ... | 200 | 200 | 20 | 245 |
| Volkart U P Co. Ld | 100 | 100 | 50 | 700 |
| Wadhwan G. and P | 150 | 150 | 12 | N |

NURSING MOTHER, if you find your Milk either a scanty or poor we strongly recommend you to take ANGEL'S GALACTOGOGUE, a most reliable preparation that produces a plentiful healthy and natural flow of Milk. It enriches the blood and converts the watery non-feeding fluid into a rich nutritious diet. To be had at MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

## SPORTING NEWS.

### AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

#### MIDDLESEX REGIMENT V. GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The Middlesex Regiment from Poona met the Grant Medical College in the Aga Khan Tournament yesterday, and an interesting and evenly contested match was seen by an exceptionally large collection of spectators. The second enclosure was entirely filled and the first enclosure showed very few vacant chairs. Up to a late hour people were still dribbling in. Throughout the week, in fact, from the first day of the tournament, the attendance has been good. If all the accommodation available is fully occupied on a Friday afternoon when most commercial men are supposed to be particularly busy with the homeward mails, it is difficult to imagine what the state of affairs is likely to be this afternoon when two of the most interesting matches of the Tournament are set down for decision. The Calcutta Customs team arrived in Bombay two days ago. They have not had a preliminary practice game since their arrival, and it is therefore impossible to judge, with exactitude, their capabilities. The fact that they won the Brighton Cup last year in Calcutta, and are this season at the top of the Calcutta Hockey League is, however, an indication of what may be expected from them. The team was to be seen on the field after the tournament game yesterday afternoon. They do not impress one as a very dangerous-looking collection. The great Macready looks particularly mild. He will play at inside right this afternoon. It is considered that the R. G. A. will put up a good fight, but, until we have seen the team at work, it is impossible to say whether Calcutta are likely to take back with them our newly acquired trophy.

In the game yesterday afternoon the Middlesex played one of the cleanest and prettiest games that Bombay has been treated to. The result of the game indicates very fairly the comparative merits of the opposing teams. In the earlier part of the match the Middlesex looked like romping away easy winners, and it was a creditable performance on the part of the students to not only draw level, after being two goals to the bad, but to take the lead. Easdon and Wadia are a couple of nippy forwards that need a particular amount of watching, but the whole team are active and efficient though on the light side. For the Middlesex Regiment Johnstone played a good game at outside right, and both Dutton and Sutton distinguished themselves.

The teams turned out as follows :—

Grant Medical College—Goal, Turner Backs, Newlands and Ayles Halves, Evans, Sweeney and Wyles Forwards, Doyle, Wadia, Easdon, Rose and DeSouza.

Middlesex—Goal Lowell ; Backs, Budworth and Russell ; Halves, Warley, Clark and Baker ; Forwards, Phylo, Lt. Gool Sutton, Dutton and Johnstone.

Referees—Col. Pike and Capt. Haughton.

#### THE GAME.

Play opened with even exchanges, till Easdon, making a good run for the Medical, passed out to the right a little too far ahead and the ball went over the goal line. The military, getting going, located themselves for some time in the neighbourhood of their opponents' goal. A pass from the right travelled the width of the field, and Phylo had an ineffectual swipe, which gave "sticks." Five minutes from the start Johnstone passed in for the Middlesex, Doulton trickled to the centre-forward who, quite unmarked, drove the ball hard and true into the whitewash and the Military took the lead (1-0). The Medical having a turn, Wadia put in a cleaver run, but found it necessary, to shoot back-handed and the ball was cleared by Turner, the Middlesex goal-keeper. Some fumbling amongst the Military kept the Medical on the attack. Up-and-down play followed, till the Military started a hot attack and kept the pressure up for some time. Twice the ball was put into the net, but both times the shot came from outside the circle. The Medicos came away for a bit, but a combined movement in the Military forward line resulted in Doulton having things pretty much his own way. Twice he essayed a single-handed tap at the ball in the most casual manner. The third attempt saw the ball placed in the right spot (2-0), twenty minutes from the start of play. From the "bully" the Medicos made a very pretty move, the forwards coming up the field in a straight line. DeSouza put in a rattling shot which the Military goal-keeper, Turner saved creditably, but the soldiers had some difficulty in clearing. The Military now had a turn, and Sutton drove straight and true. Lowell saved cleverly with his foot. A corner resulted and came to nothing. Twenty-five minutes from the start a great scramble in the Military goal mouth resulted in Easdon worrying the ball through, and the Medicos had their first goal (1-2). Considerably encouraged, the Medicals came on again. Easdon secured inside the circle, but muffed it. Rose was waiting to shoot and could have banged the sphere home without difficulty, but Easdon, turning on the ball, put it through himself. Unfortunately, the Referee considered it his duty to penalise Easdon for "turning on the ball" and a good thing was lost to the Skull and crossbones. However the College were still "full of beans" and kept the pressure up causing considerable enthusiasm among their supporters. A minute before the whistle blew for half time some fumbling among the Militry defenders gave Wadia an easy opening and he drove the ball into the net from close quarters giving Turner no chance. The first half ended (2—2).

The second period opened with the College attacking, but, the Military getting away, "off side" was given against Johnstone. Soon after Dutton had a shot at a difficult angle, and the ball passed just outside the right upright. The Military maintained pressure till a long hit up the field brought the military goal-keeper out, and he hit wildly. The College were given a short corner which came to nothing. Some long passing put the Military up. Ten minutes from the start of the second half Wadia, securing the ball at midfield, trickled his way into the circle and put in a daisy cutter that thumped home in the right spot, and the College for the first time took the lead. (3-2). The Medical continued to press and Easdon showed up. The Military had a little of the exchanges till Lt. Gool was penalized for kicking Dutton, the military inside right was laid out with a nasty blow and the game stopped for a minute. On resuming Sutton had a back-handed shot that trickled just outside. The Military had one or two further opportunities and Johnstone was too slow on the ball. He soon after, however, put in a good individual effort and centered across the goal mouth. The ball went begging. The Medical, having a turn, got into their opponents' circle several times, Easdon missed what looked like an easy opportunity. Lt. Gool got away for the Military, but had the misfortune to kick the ball. Dutton then looked a scorer all over, but just failed to put to the last touch in. A corner against the College saw another hot shot for goal. The Military continued to locate themselves in their opponents' half and were given a free hit just outside the circle. Lt. Gool put in a fine run, trickling both backs. The goal-keeper came right out and missed his kick. The ball passed over the Goal line without Gool being able to catch up with it. Time was called with the Military still attacking. The game ended :—

Grant Medical College.....3 goals.
Middlesex.....3 goals.

Parodi H C ..... Bye
Parsi Pioneers "B"... Bye

14th Hussars ..... Bye

2nd Dorset Regt. } Dorsets
B E Society P.P.. } 1-0

Calcutta Customs.
B G A Colaba .....

1st Middlesex Regt..
Grant Medical Col..

Pioneers H C ..... } Pioneers
Parsi Pioneers, "A" } H C, 2-1

Aligarh College ... } Customs,
Bombay Customs. } 2-0

Bombay Police.....
Royal Irish Rifles.

Byculla Inst ..... } Byculla
Crusaders ..... } 5-0

Sherwood Foresters .....
Bombay Gym "B"

Hornets ..... } Hornets
Cyclists H C..... } 3-1

Lusitania S C .... Bye
Mahomedan H C .. Bye

Bombay Gym "A" ... Bye
Institute L I ..... Bye

## THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April. 4.

Rain has occurred in north-east India, the chief falls being at Silchar, four inches and Narayanganj, one.

A hot-weather disturbance appeared over Upper Sind, which will probably give dust-storms in north-west India and some precipitation in Kashmir.

Forecast :—Local rain in North-east India.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 4th April 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the north Punjab and clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess in the north and the south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is in excess in the extreme western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in Sind and clear in Rajputana. The air is damper than usual at Kotah but drier at Bikaner and Jaipur. Temperature is in excess in Sind and south Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—skies are lightly to moderately clouded at the coast station and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect at Veraval and Surat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual in the extreme western districts. Night temperature is in excess at some stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal. Temperature is in defect except at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is in excess at Aurangabad, Poona and Sholapur and either equal to or below the average elsewhere. Night temperature is in defect in the Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—No rainfall has been reported. Light to moderate cloud has appeared in Sind. There has been an increase of cloud in Malabar.

A few dust-storms are possible in Sind and Rajputana and a few thunder-storms in Malabar.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V.D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, 5th April, 1913.

236. Parade.—The Battalion will parade as strong as possible to-day Saturday the 5th inst. to line the Streets.

Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 11-45 a.m.

Dress—Review Order, Khaki, Helmets. Medals will be worn.

Arms and Accoutrements will be issued on parade.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Capt.,
Offg. Adjutant, B.V.R.

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 5th April 1913.

108. Honours and Salutes.—The Corps will parade as strong as possible to-day, the 5th April 1913, to take part in lining the Streets, on the occasion of the Departure of HIS EXCELLENCY LORD SYDENHAM.

Dress—Review Order, white.

Reference: the above parade to-day, Saturday 5th April 1913 will be at Head Quarters at 12 noon.

NOTICE.

There will be a meeting of all Members of B. V. A. Cricket Club at Head-Quarters on Thursday 10th instant at 7 p.m.

(Sd.) E. P. CUDLIP, Capt. R. A ;
Adjt., B. V. A.

### BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. SIR HENRY PROCTER, A.D.C., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 5th April 1913.

The Squadron will furnish a detachment for Escort duty on the occasion of the departure of Lord Sydenham to-day Saturday the 5th instant. Rendezvous at Church Gate Station 12-15 a.m. punctually and not at 11-45 a.m. as announced on yesterday's parade.

Dress—Review Order, White.

(Sd.) D. W. WILSON, Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay L. Horse.

## BOMBAY CHURCHES.

### THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

2nd Sunday after Easter.—6th April, 1913. The Cathedral (S. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street: 7 a. m., Holy Communion ; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a. m. Holy Communion. Choral—Eyre in E. flat. Hymns 128, 232, 312, 292 ; 5-30 p. m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Woodward in A. Hymns—135, 197, 499. Collections for—Cathedral High Schools. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p. m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m. On Wednesdays Choral Service at 6-30 p. m. and Confirmation by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese.

Christ Church, Byculla.—7 a. m., Holy Communion; 8 a. m., Matins ; 8-45 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p. m. Evensong and Sermon.

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—6-30 a.m., Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8 a.m. Choral Eucharist; 10-30 a.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon alms for Church expenses.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—English—8 a.m., Holy Communion; 11 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon; 6-30 p. m., Evening Prayer and Sermon; Marathi—9 a. m., Morning Prayer and Sermon. Gujerati—2-30 p. m. Evening Prayer and Sermon.

St. Stephen's Church, Bandra Hill.—11 a. m., Holy Communion and Sermon. Collection for Church Expenses.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. A. L. Bradbury.—7 a.m., Holy Communion; 8 a. m., Matins and Litany ; 8-30 a. m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. John the Evangelist, Colaba.—Clergy : Rev. G. F. Harvey. 7-15 a.m. and 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service ; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Paul's, Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road.—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M. A. (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil). 7-30 a. m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion. (Urdu): 10 a. m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil ) ; 5 p. m., Evensong (Urdu).

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a. m., Matins; 8-30 a. m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain: Rev. J. B. Glass.—8 a. m., Holy Communion; 5-15 p. m., Sunday School and Bible Classes ; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon. Preacher: Rev. J. B. Glass.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain, G. Murray Wilson, M. A. 11 a. m., Sunday Morning Services and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon. Week days 7-45 p. m., Evening Prayer.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to S. Peter).—Clergy : Rev. Father Moore; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe. 6-30 a. m., Holy Communion (English) ; 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi) ; 9 a. m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujerati) ; 6-30 p. m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi by Sion). (Chapel of Ease to S. Paul).—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's, 7-30 a. m. Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil Service conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

### ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie.—Vicar, Rev. Dr. B. De Monte.—7 and 8-30 a. m., Masses; 5-30 p. m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. 6 a.m., 7 a. m., 8 a.m., 9 a. m., 6-30 p. m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy : The Jesuit Fathers. Vicar, Rev. Father Hutmacher, S. J.—6-30 a. m., 7-30 a. m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p. m.

Rosary Church, Mazagon.—Vicar, Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a. m., 7 a. m., 9 a. m., and 5-30 p. m. Week days, 6-45 a. m. and 7-15 a. m.

Gloria Church, Mazagon.—Vicar, Rev. L. C. Pera. Hours of Mass: 5-30, 7 and 9 a. m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel.—Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes.—6 a. m. Mass; 8 a. m. High Mass; 6 p. m. Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Vicar, Rev. Thomas Henriques.—6-45 and 9 a. m., Low Masses.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health).—Vicar, Rev. M. D'Sa.—Mass 7 and 8-30 a. m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a. m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Burrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar, Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, 9-30 and 10-30 a. m., Masses; 6 p. m., Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain, Rev. D. Remedios 6-30 a. m., and 7-30 a. m.; Children's (Mass) ; 8-30 a. m.; 5-30 p. m., Evening Service.

Chapel—(Our Lady of Dolours), New Sonapur. Chaplain, Rev. Daniel X. Fernandes. 7 a. m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays, 6 and 8 a. m., with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's), Colaba.—Chaplain, Rev. D. L. Lloyd-Thomas, M.A., (Oxon). Sundays, 8 a. m., Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service of Benediction. Daily Mass at 7 a.m.

### METHODIST.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—8-30 a.m., Preacher, Rev. R. O. Jenkins ; 6-30 p.m., Preacher, Rev. J. F. Edwardes; Sunday School, 5 p.m. Social hour 9 to 10 p.m.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a. m., Preacher, Rev. J. F. Edwards; 6-30 p.m., Preacher, Rev. R. O. Jenkins; Sunday School, 5 p. m.

Rev. George Whitley, of London, will preach at 6-30 p.m. Mr. Whitley has for several years had charge of one of the large Wesleyan mission halls in London.

At 9 p.m., Rev. C. P. Cape, of Benares, will speak on "My Visit to Fiji." Special music will be rendered.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla.—Pastor, Rev. C. B. Hill. 8-15 a. m., Sunday School; 9-30 a. m., Morning Service; 6-30 p. m, Evening Service; 8-30 p. m., Men's Social Hour.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Appollo Bunder.—Pastor, Rev. A. N. Warner, M. A.—11 a. m., Morning Service, Preacher, Rev. A. N. Warner; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Preacher, Rev. A. N. Warner.

### BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post Office), Middle Colaba.—Morning Service 9. a. m., Preacher, Rev. H. E. Barrell; Evening Service, 6-30 p.m. Preacher, Rev. H. E. Barrell; Sunday School from 5 to 6 a.m. Adult Bible Class open to all from 5-30 to 6-15 a.m.

### PRESBYTERIAN.

Church of Scotland (St. Andrew's Church) Apollo Street, Fort.—Joint Morning Service 9-30 a.m., Evening Service 6-30 p.m. Psalm 19 ; Hymns 95, 129, 332.


## Personal Influence A Marvellous Power in Business and Society.

**The Rev. James Stanley Wentz writes eulogistic letter to discoverer of new and remarkable system for developing the mental powers, controlling thoughts and actions of others, curing disease without drugs and reading the secret desires of people though thousands of miles away.**

### British and American Physicians Unite in Endorsing Extraordinary Method.

WONDERFUL BOOK DESCRIBING THIS STRANGE FORCE AND CHARACTER DELINEATION POST FREE TO ALL WHO WRITE AT ONCE.

The National Institute of Sciences of London, England, has appropriated £5,000 toward a fund for the free distribution of Pro. Knowles' new book, "The Key to the Development of the inner Forces." The book lays bare many astounding facts concerning the practices of Eastern Yogis, and explains a wonderfully simple system for the development of Personal Magnetism, Hypnotic and Telepathic Power, and the curing of diseases and habits without drugs. The subject of practical character reading is also extensively dealt with, and the author describes a simple method of accurately reading the secret thoughts and desires of others though thousands of miles away. The almost endless stream of letters requesting copies of the book and character delineations indicate clearly the universal interest in Psychological and Occult Sciences.

That Prof. Knowles' system is exciting the interest of the brightest intellect of the present day is clearly shown by the scores of recommendations, among which the following, from representative British publications, the clergy and the medical profession are striking examples:

THE CHRISTIN AGE.—"Professor Knowles' System has cured disease, corrected bad habits, strengthened memory, and proved highly beneficial in the cultivation of personality and Personal Influence."

THE LONDON WEEKLY TIMES.—"Professor Elmer E. Knowles' Complete System of Personal Influence and Healing provides the embryo enthusiast with just such knowledge as could be adapted to his own personal circumstances and inclinations."

THE LONDON MAIL.—"Professor Knowles' System embraces a great deal of erudition in a form which can be readily grasped by all who have the ability to read and understand simple prose. No better help towards success in life could be desired."

MODERN SOCIETY.—"No modern investigator along psychological lines has received so large an amount of praise as that accorded to Professor Elmer E. Knowles for his marvellous System of Personal Influence and Healing. Here at last is a man who is at once a great scholar, a born teacher and a practical helpher—for the instruction papers reveal a nature which is sympathetic and of good fellowship for an ambitious, yet largely misguided population."

*Prof. Elmer E. Knowles, author of the new book "The Key to the Development of the Inner Forces."*

THE REV. JAMES STANLEY WENTZ, says:—"No one can give the system a careful perusal without becoming satisfied that in giving this knowledge to the world Prof. Knowles is actuated by the earnest desire to uplift and benefit mankind. I heartily recommend this course to all who desire to develop and cultivate their inner forces."

A LEADING LONDON PHYSICIAN, Dr. R. N. Pickering, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.S.A., in a letter to Prof. Knowles, says:—"I consider your system the most complete and accurate literature upon the subject. You have treated the science with much ability."

A PROMINENT AMERICAN PHYSICIAN, A. W. Fisher, M.D., Ph.D., M.E., Principal of the Douglas Institute, writes :—"Your system is very useful to me in my practice."

"Rich and poor alike benefit by the teachings of this new system," says Prof. Knowles, "and the person who wishes to achieve greater success has but to apply the simple rules laid down." That many wealthy and prominent people owe their success to the power of the Personal Influence there is not the slightest doubt, but the great mass of people have remained in utter ignorance of these phenomena. The National Institute of Sciences has therefore undertaken the somewhat arduous task of distributing broadcast, without regard for class or creed, the information heretofore possessed by the few. In addition to supplying the books free, each person who writes at once will also receive a character delineation of from 400 to 500

# BY THE MAIL.

## SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S AFFAIRS.

## THE UNITED KINGDOM.

One of the extended royal progresses with which King George and Queen Mary gratify their subjects was made on March 15, when their Majesties drove from Buckingham Palace to Chingford for the purpose of opening the great reservoir constructed there by the Metropolitan Water Board, and aptly named after the King. There were nearly twenty miles of loyal spectators, for that was the length of the route, no part of which was unoccupied, while many parts were densely crowded. The journey lay through the City, Whitechapel, Mile End West Ham, Leytonstone, and Enfield. As far as Leytonstone it was performed in open carriages, and thence in motor cars, which, though closed, permitted the people to see the King and Queen acknowledging their welcome. The royal travellers were attended by the Home Secretary (Mr. McKenna), the Countess of Airlie, Lord Acton, Lord Stamfordham, Lady Mary Trefusis, the Hon. Venetia Baring, Capt. Philip Hunloke, Lord Charles Fitzmaurice, and Major Clive Wigram, the two last being on horseback till the carriages were exchanged for motor cars. On the way their Majesties were greeted by the Lord Mayor and other members of the Corporation at the City boundary, by the costermongers at the entrance to Whitechapel by deputations from the West Ham Borough Council and Board of Guardians, the Stepney and Hackney Borough Councils, all at West Ham; by representatives of the Leyton, Woodford, Wanstead, Buckhurst Hill, Waltham Holy Cross, Loughton, and Chingford District Councils, all at Leytonstone; by children of the Infant Orphan Asylum at Wanstead, by the Epping Forest Committee, Verderers, and Keepers opposite Queen Elizabeth's Lodge, by the Metropolitan Water Board and the River Lea Conservators. No fewer than seven addresses were presented to which the King made replies. Having left Buckingham Palace at two o'clock, their Majesties returned there by motor car about half-past six.

The Confirmation of the Princess Victoria Alexandra Alice Mary, daughter of the King and Queen, took place in the private chapel at Buckingham Palace on March 16. The King and Queen, Queen Alexandra, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Mary, the Princess Royal, the Princess Victoria, the Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, the Duchess of Albany, Princess Alexander of Teck, Duchess of Fife, Princess Maud, Prince and Princess Louis of Battenberg, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and Princess Louise of Battenberg, entered the chapel at twelve o'clock. The Archbishop of Canterbury read the Preface delivered an exhortation and performed the rite of Confirmation. The choir of the Chapel Royal attended and sang "Jesus calls us" "O Jesus I have promised," and "Fight the good fight." Queen Alexandra and the members of the royal family remained to luncheon with the King and Queen after the ceremony.

The King and Queen, with the Prince of Wales and the Princess Mary, went to the United Service Club on March 16 to see the portraits of their Majesties which have just been printed for the club.

Queen Alexandra, accompanied by Princess Victoria, visited the Polo Pony Show at Islington on March 15 and remained for the greater part of the afternoon performance. Her Majesty received a fine reception from the crowd and it may be mentioned that this was Queen Alexandra's third visit to Islington within a period of ten days, the Hackney and Hunter Shows having also been honoured by her presence.

Lord Villiers, the senior steward of the Jockey Club, laid the foundation-stone on March 14 of the King Edward Memorial Hall at Newmarket. The site was given by Sir Ernest Cassel, and the stewards of the Jockey Club and Sir Charles Rose each gave £500.

In the House of Commons on March 14 the debate on the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was agreed to. Most of the time of the sitting was occupied with a discussion on the need of reform in parliamentary procedure, with a view to the more speedy and efficient despatch of business. Mr. Asquith and Mr. Bonar Law took part in the discussion, and the Premier having promised to appoint a Select Committee to inquire into the subject Lord R. Cecil withdrew an amendment which he had moved.

In the House of Lords on March 17 the General London Railway Bill and other private Bills were read a second time.

In the Commons Mr. Asquith moved a resolution giving Government business presidence until the end of the month, and allocating time for the financial business which has to be disposed of before that date. The motion was opposed by Mr. Bonar Law and by several other Unionist members including Sir, F. Banbury, who proposed an amendment, which was defeated, however, by 227 to 120. The Premier's motion was agreed to with only slight modification. The Bankruptcy Bill was read a second time after an explanatory statement by Mr. Buxton.

In the House of Commons on March 19, on the motion that the Speaker leave the chair in order that the House might go into Committee on the Army Estimates Col. Seely made a long detailed statement as to the policy and work of the War Office. He announced that rapid though secret progress had been made in the provision for aviation both in the Army and Navy. We had more new machines than any other nation, and had got the best aeroplane in the world. He described some marvellous speed tests that had been made. A chief difficulty experienced was in respect to engines, and the War Office and the Admiralty together had decided to offer a special prize, which would run to four figures, with the object of getting the best aeroplane engine possible. As to resistance to aircraft, experiments had been carried out which proved that the actual difficulty of hitting an aircraft at a considerable height had been enormously exaggerated. Col. Seely bore testimony to the greatly improved conduct and health of the troops, indicated various improvements which were being made or proposed, and took occasion to state that Mr. Balfour had accepted the invitation of the Prime Minister to serve on the committee which had been appointed from the Committee of Imperial Defence to consider the problems of defence in view of the possible change in the strategic needs of the country. In conclusion, he outlined various reforms which were proposed with a view to improving the position of officers and facilitating promotion from the ranks. The statement of the War Secretary was criticised by Mr. George Windham and by a number of Service members, and the motion to go into Committee was agreed to.

The Speaker has nominated Mr. Stuart Worley, Mr. C. Fenwick, Mr. J. W. Wilson Mr. C. H. Lyell, and Mr. T. P. O'Connor temporary chairmen of committees to take the chair when so requested by the Chairman of Ways and Means.

The Estimates Committee have re-elected Sir F. Banbury as chairman, and have agreed to investigate this session the current Navy Estimates.

The Irish Unionist members met on March 19 and re-elected Sir Edward Carson their chairman, Mr. Walter Long vice-chairman, and Sir John Lonsdale Whip and honorary secretary.

Lord Beauchamp will introduce an Ancient Monuments Bill in the House of Lords this session, and it is hoped that the Bill will be passed.

A dinner in honour of Mr. Austen Chamberlain was given on March 14 in the Connaught Rooms by the vice-presidents of the council of the Tariff Reform League. Mr. Chaplin, M.P., presided over a large gathering. During the evening the following telegram was sent to Mr. Joseph Chamberlain at Cannes:—"Vice-presidents of the Tariff Reform League and many friends assembled at dinner in honour of Mr. Austen Chamberlain send you hearty greetings and pray that you may see ultimate triumph of cause you have inspired" Mr. Chaplin, in submitting the toast of "Our Guest," explained that a royal command had prevented Lord Selborne from taking the chair, and Lord Halsbury was kept away by indisposition. For his services to the Unionist Party Mr. Austen Chamberlain deserved any honour they could pay him. Quite recently he had gone through a very trying and heartbreaking time. But for the intrigues which had brought about the present situation, nothing on earth could have prevented them from at last driving the present Government to the country. It was a mistake to think that the new policy was supported by the party in the country. It was useless and idle to pretend that there was peace when there was no peace. Mr. Austen Chamberlain, in acknowledging the toast, which had been drunk with the utmost enthusiasm, said although those present had been good enough to turn the occasion into a complimentary banquet, they were all here as supporters of a great cause. He would not conceal from those present that the period they had just gone through had been to him one of great trial and disappointment—but that would have been of no consequence if he had not proof that thousands of his countrymen felt as he had felt about the change in the party procedure, and if he had not known that among them were the very flower of the Unionist Party. With very deep reluctance he accepted frankly and absolutely the condition of the Edinburgh policy that the Unionist Party would not in any rearrangement of taxation seek to impose new food duties on the staple articles of our people's nourishment. But that was only one-half of the Edinburgh policy. The other half, which was equally essential, was that when as a party they became responsible, they would proceed without delay to the establishment of Tariff Reform—(cheers)—would embody in the reformed tariff without delay such imperial preference as the duties available allowed them to give, and would invite the Dominions to confer with them and see whether they could promote some common organisation of the trade of the Empire, some common commercial policy; and if they found as the result of the conference and of their further consideration that fresh duties must be imposed, then the life of a Unionist Government would be staked upon those proposals, and they would challenge the opinion of the country upon them.

Mr. Bonar Law addressed a great meeting of Manchester Unionists in the Trade Hall on March 18. It was his first speech in the country since he ratified in Edinburgh the change of method in the fiscal policy of the party, and Lord Derby, who was in the chair, congratulated the Unionists of Lancashire on a settlement in which their attitude was unquestionably a very important factor. Mr. Law, who by his gallant fight for North-West Manchester at the last general election laid the party under an obligation which is still warmly acknowledged here, received a very cordial welcome on rising to speak. He began his speech by discussing frankly and fully the domestic matters of the Kendal election. If the Unionist Party was to succeed there must be unity in its ranks. They could not fight on one policy in one part of the country and on another policy in the rest of the country. Mr. Law then proceeded to attack the Government for the unpreparedness of the Army for war and for negligence in the matter of aerial defence. He agreed that there was need of a land policy, but he said that any inquiry made with a view to framing such a policy should be an official one.

Lord Grey, speaking at Benwell, Newcastle-on-Tyne, on March 17, dealt with proportional representation. He pointed out that under the present system, which aimed at representing only the majority of each locality, there was no security that equal groups of electors would, according to the essential principles of democracy, be equally represented wherever possible. Thus in the case of Sheffield at the last general election 27,011 Liberals obtained only two seats, while the Unionists, numbering only 24,538, obtained three seats. As there was a danger of giving the majority of representation to the minority of electors, so also there was a danger, almost, if not quite, as bad, of excluding from their fair share of representation in the House of Commons large minorities entitled by their number to considerable representation. In the south and west of Ireland for a quarter of a century there had not been a Unionist candidate, although the Unionists were estimated to be about one-fourth or one-fifth of the whole, because in a district where there were three or four Nationalists to one Unionist it was useless for the Unionists to contest the election. So we had one-fourth or one-fifth of the representation practically disenfranchised. In the case of Wales and Monmouth 210,000 Ministerialists had thirty-one representatives in the House of Commons, and 121,000 Unionists only three representatives. So the Liberals received one representative in the House of Commons for every 7,000 of their voting strength, while the Unionists' share of representatives was only one seat per 40,000. In Scotland it was almost as bad; 372,000 Ministerialists obtained sixty-one seats and 277,000 Unionists eleven seats. In other words, there was one representative for every 6,100 Liberal electors and only one representative for every 25,000 Unionist electors. A Bill to prevent an elector voting in more than one constituency was quite right when equal numbers of voters were equally represented, but to abolish plural voting and to keep alive a system which in Scotland made the vote of every Liberal equal to four Unionist votes, and in Wales the vote of every Liberal equal to six Unionist votes, and in the south and west of Ireland made it impossible for the Unionists, who were entitled to one-fourth or one-fifth of the representation, to receive any representation, at all, did not seem to be the highest statesmanship. Lord Grey said that as a democrat he would fight to the last against dealing with the reform of our representative system in a way that would tend to aggravate and not to diminish those political privileges and inequalities which were at once the reproach and the danger of our present representative system.

Mr. J. A. Pease, President of the Board of Education, speaking at a meeting of the National Union of Teachers at Sheffield on March 15, dealt in general terms with the intentions of the Government with regard to education. He announced that he regarded the denominational difficulty as insoluble, and indicated that, while the Government's proposals would involve increased expenditure, the burden on local rates might be relieved by increased national grants. The present system of administration through local authorities would, he said, be continued and developed.

The interview which the Prime Minister grants each year to a deputation of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress was held on March 17 in Mr. Asquith's room at the House of Commons. The subjects reviewed were, as usual, very numerous, including housing, electoral reform, bakers' working conditions, and compulsory payment of wages on statutory holidays. A question of more general interest was the nationalisation of railways and of mines, but Mr. Asquith's attitude towards the suggestion of the deputation was not encouraging. The Prime Minister was accompanied by Mr. Runciman, Mr. J. Burns, and Mr. Illingworth.

Mr. Redmond presided on March 17 at the Irish National banquet in London in honour of St. Patrick's Day. It was held in the Hotel Cecil. A telegram was read from the United Irish League of America as follows :—"America joins with you and London Irishmen celebrating national festival. Another remittance, ten thousand dollars, gone to-day. God save Ireland."

It was reported at a meeting of the Committee of the Mansion House "Titanic" Relief Fund on March 19 that the net sum handed over to the trustees was £413,212. After the more pressing cases had been assisted there remained £383,754, and the annual income from investments amounted to £13,300.

The Polo and Riding Pony Society Show, the last of the series of spring horse shows, was opened at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, on March 14, and as regards the quality of the exhibits was most successful. It must be confessed, however, that no great amount of support on the part of the public was forthcoming, although there was a better attendance during the afternoon, when a sort of gymkhana was held.

Palm Sunday, for a reason that is not easily explained, grows in popularity year by year as an occasion for activity outside the recognised ecclesiastical routine. It is a day upon which Territorial battalions muster to stimulate an interest in the forthcoming Easter operations, and upon which innumerable societies after a period of apparent hibernation reopen their campaigns. March 16 had an exceptional interest, for it was not only the eve of St. Patrick, but it had been chosen by many for a reverent observance of the centenary of the birth of Dr. Livingstone. A section of the suffragists known as "spiritual militants" chose last Sunday for a collective attendance at St. Paul's. Shamrock was worn by many sons of Erin.

The southern half of England had a very rough, boisterous experience in the course of the night of March 15 and the early hours of the 16th. There were frequent severe squalls, one at Scilly touching sixty-two miles an hour. A large number of trees were blown down in the Lower Thames Valley. Two of the chestnut trees in the Chestnut Avenue Bushey Park, believed to be about 400 years old, were levelled with the ground. On the 17th cold winds from the north and north-west, reaching at times the velocity of a gale, extended over the whole of the United Kingdom, and were accompanied in most districts by squalls of snow or sleet. In London, during the afternoon, there was a smart thunderstorm and a heavy shower of sleet or soft hail. Later the storm passed across Kent.

Mr. W. G. Burn-Murdoch and Dr. W. S. Bruce have written to the Lord Mayor of London from the Scottish Oceanographical Laboratory, Edinburgh, announcing that by an exhibition of Antarctic pictures and equipment in Edinburgh they have added £50 to the "Scotsman" Capt. Scott Fund. They suggest to the Lord Mayor that not too much money should be spent on memorials to Capt. Scott and his comrades, but that, after such moneys from the fund have been used on what is considered necessary for a monument, the rest of the fund should be devoted to the endowment of further Antarctic research, a science which will always be associated with Scott's name. They add:—'We venture to express this opinion not only as contributors, but also because we have both been intimately associated with Antarctic exploration during more than twenty years."

Lord Glenconner delivered an address on home defence in the Glasgow Liberal Club on March 19. He said that the Territorial Force had not been treated by the Government as well as it should have been. The whole position, from his point of view, was that a few patriotic men were trying to do the work of many. Five years of voluntary recruiting, he proceeded, had left us without an adequate defence force. If for a short period our coast were open to attack, invasion became not merely possible but certain. A threatened attack on London would create a panic, the effects of which would run through every country in the world, and perhaps cripple every trade. To counteract that possibility, we must either increase the Navy or accept national service, he went on, would give the country what it was entitled to have in order to ensure itself against invasion, and when the principle of universal service had been accepted the details must be worked out by statesmen. Lord Glenconner referred to the good effects which universal service had had upon our great manufacturing rivals, and submitted two questions for consideration by members of the club—(1) Are you satisfied with the present system for the defence of your freedom as a nation?—(cries of "Yes" and "No")—(2) is it in your opinion a just principle which forces the burden of defence on a few very patriotic men who are asked not merely to fight for themselves, but for those who are equally capable of fighting, but who are indifferent? He maintained that the principle of national defence should be the equality of obligation on all, rich and poor alike, who were capable of bearing arms.

About 350 delegates attended the annual council meetings of the Scottish Women's Liberal Federation which opened at Glasgow on March 14. Miss H. E. Waddell (Glasgow) presided. A resolution was adopted protesting against the House of Lords amendments to the Scottish Temperance Bill, and thinking the Government for rejecting them. A further resolution was accepted urging the Government to resist all further attempts at compromise on the Bill. A resolution was also passed maintaining the right of women to the parliamentary franchise on a broad basis, and waiting in confidence to have the right recognised by the Liberal Party.

Work at the large new City Hall in Edinburgh—to be known as the Usher Hall—is now making rapid progress, and the large dome constructed entirely of steel, is showing above the scaffolding. The opening between the supporting walls is 117 feet, and the weight of the roof, with its steel and wood, and also the copper with which it is being covered, will be about 300 tons. The corona of the dome is forty-four feet in diameter, and its moulded walls are twlve feet in diameter. Within the corona, invisible from the street, there will be a triangular glazed roof, which will give light to the hall below. The grand circle and gallery inside will be carried on a structure erected on the cantilever principle, one end of the beams or girders being anchored in the supporting walls, so as to obviate the use of pillars to carry either the circle or the gallery.

An important extension of Glasgow Waterworks was decided upon by the Corporation Committee on March 14. It was recommended that the catchment areas of Loch Voil and Loch Doine should be added to Loch Katrine, the leading source of the present supply. This will give nearly 45,000,000 gallons daily extra. The present daily consumption is 72,900,000 gallons. The new proposal includes the construction of a dam at the Balquhidder end of Loch Voil, the linking up of that water with Loch Doine, and the connecting of the latter by a tunnel and aqueduct with Loch Katrine.

## COLONIAL.

### CANADA.

The "Morning Post's" Ottawa correspondent writes (March 14) :—Despite Mr. Borden's protest Liberal members continue to attack Mr. Churchill. Yesterday the chief contribution was made by Mr. Lemieux, to whose utterances, as he was an influential Minister in the Laurier Cabinet special importance may perhaps be attached. He described Mr. Churchill's Memorandum as the most cruel blow ever given to an imperial federation scheme. In the snub given by Mr. Churchill to the people, Parliament, and pride of Canada, Mr Lemieux said, they had an example of what British rule from Downing Street would be. Mr. Churchill could write in that way to the Malay States, but the people of Canada and Australia would resent his language in years to come. His letters had labelled the Canadian people with the badge of inferiority.

A cyclonic gale struck Montreal on March 15. Telegraph and telephone wires and hundreds of trees are down and half of the steeple of St. James' Methodist Church was blown off. Several people were seriously injured.

### SOUTH AFRICA.

A Reuter telegram from Cape Town of March 19 stated that the Union Senate had gratified the mail and freight contracts. The contracts were approved by the Union House of Assembly on March 10.

### AUSTRALIA.

The Australian Commonwealth Government has decided to contribute £2,000. to the Scott Fund.

Sir Gerald Strickland, who is succeeding Lord Chelmsford as Governor of New South Wales, arrived at Sydney on March 14 and was sworn in before the Executive Council.

### NEW ZEALAND.

Reuter's Agency learns that considerable progress has been made in the negotiations between New Zealand and the Imperial Government in connection with the preparation of plans for the organization of a volunteer and land expeditionary force, available for the service in any part of the empire. The desire of New Zealand in carrying out this scheme is to arrange matters so that when the men volunteer the whole organisation shall be complete and ready for service.

## FOREIGN.

### AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Vienna correspondent of the "Times" telegraphed on March 18:—Rumours are freely circulated here to-day that Court Thurn Valsassina, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the Russian Court, will shortly be granted long leave of absence and will not return to his post. It is alleged that he gave his assent to the Russian addendum to the joint Austro-Russian "communique" on demobilisation, but failed to inform his Government of the fact or of the impending publication of the addendum.

### FRANCE.

The Budget for 1913 was passed by the Chamber of Deputies on March 15 by 475 votes to 79. Discussion of the Budget was begun in May of last year, and the delay in its final adoption is unprecedented.

After an adverse vote on an amendment striking at the root of the principle of proportional representation, M. Briand, in accordance with an announcement which he had made in the course of the preceding debate, marched out of the Senate on Marh 18, followed by the member of his Cabinet and proceeded to the Elysee, where he tendered their joint resignation to the President of the Republic.

M. Delcase left Paris on March 19 in order to present his credentials to the Czar as French Ambassador at St. Petersburg. Some reports were circulated to the effect that the new Ambassador's departure would be delayed by the fall of the Briand Cabinet but, as the event shows, they were groundless.

### GERMANY.

The Prince of Wales arrived in Cologne on March 18 attended by Professor Fieldler and suite. His Royal Highness was received by the British Consul, Herr Niessen, and proceeded in a motor car to the Hotel du Nord. He goes next to Dusseldorf thence the Coblenz, Heidelberg and Stuttgart.

The airship "L Z 16" on March 15 made its third trial flight in a strong west wind which attained a velocity of 18 metres a second. For the first time, 500 rounds of hall cartridge were fired with a machine gun from the upper deck of the airship and the installation fulfilled its object admirably, the gun being handled with case and precision. The results of the trial are regarded as most important.

The "Standard's" Berlin correspondent telegraphed on March 19. The newest army Zeppelin, substitute Z 1, was completely wrecked this afternoon at the Karlsruhe manœuvres ground. The balloon was delivered to the War Office only last January, and it will be remembered in England on account of its twelve hours' night journey on Feb. 22.

The Royal Mint has issued 3,000,000 two-mark pieces and 3,000,000 three-mark pieces commemorating the year 1813. Both coins are of similar design. On the obverse is an eagle holding a snake in its claws. The reverse shows King Frederick William III. mounted on a horse and surrounded by loyal citizens and soldiers.

### UNITED STATES.

The "New York Sun" gives prominence to a statement made by Mr. Choate, formerly Ambassador to Great Britain, which, the "Sun" says, was revised by Mr. Choate, in which he points out that national honour and good faith towards England forbid the exemption from tolls of American vessels engaged in the coast-wise trade passing through the Panama Canal. Mr. Choate insists that the matter in dispute is so free from all doubt that, whether it is submitted to a local Court in New York, the Supreme Court of the United States, or the Hague Tribunal, the result would be the same. "I think we had better admit," he says in conclusion, "that we have made a mistake, and go forward and ask to have it reversed."

### JAPAN.

Sir W. Conyngham Greene, the new British Ambassador, presented his credential to the Emperor on March 14. The Ambassador and Lady Lily Greene were subsequently received in audience by the Emperor and Empress.

### MOROCCO.

Telegrams received in Paris from Raba report that on March 15 a convoy escorted by infantry, three squadrons of cavalry, and a field-gun was attacked about four miles to the south-east of Onedzem by a large force of tribesmen. The fighting, which lasted for five hours, was heavy, the French losses being thirteen men and one officer killed and thirty-five men wounded. The Moors were eventually dispersed and the convoy proceeded on its way.

### PERSIA.

The authorities at Bushire have arrested the dismissed customs employee who is suspected of the recent attack on M. Constant the Belgian Director of the Customs, and Mme. Constant. The man will be tried on a charge of wounding M. Constant and murdering Mme. Constant.

The situation at Bunder Abbas is still causing anxiety. Fighting has occurred between Government troops and the band of 200 Bahaloo raiders. The tribesmen have now come to a halt two miles from the British Consulate but it is improbable that they will attack the port. His Majesty's crusier "Pelorus" is still at Bunder Abbas.

It is reported that Salar-ed-Dowleh demands, as a condition of his acceptance of the Governorship of Resht that he shall be allowed a Russian Cossack escort.

A despatch from Bunder Abbas states that the band of 209 Bahaloo raiders advanced on the town on Sunday evening, but halted under cover after having been engaged by Government troops. As further hospitalities were anticipated during the night a party of bluejackets from his Majesty's cruiser "Pelorus" was landed with two Maxims, and was sent to the British Consulate for the purpose of strengthening the Consular guard and assisting the local authorities to drive off the raiders.

The British subjects resident in Bunder Abbas and the Europeans have taken refuge at the British Consulate.


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# LAW INTELLIGENCE.

## HIGH COURT.

## CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

### POISONING CASE.

### EXEMPLARY SENTENCE.

At the sitting of the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Chief Justice, who presided, continued the hearing of the case against Baboo Mahomed Khan, Abdul Karim, and Abdul Rahim, who were committed to the Sessions, by Mr. Frank Oliveira, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, on charges of administering a stupefying drug, with intent to commit theft.

The evidence was continued, and among other witnesses examined were the police constable and the havildar who arrested the accused, and enquired into the case. Inspector Stenson, who was in charge of the case, was also examined. He spoke to the arrest of Barkhat Ali, one of the prosecution witnesses, who was released under section 85 of the Police Act. A policeman in the service of the Criminal Investigation Department of Ahmedabad, who was examined, gave evidence as to the doings of the accused at Ahmedabad, and also spoke of his finding Dhatura in a box belonging to the first accused. He said that the accused had absconded, leaving his box at the boarding house where he had lived.

In answer to the Court, both the accused stated they had not gone to the cemetery at Worli with the complainants, and they knew nothing of the case.

The first accused had no evidence to be tendered in his defence, but pointed out the number on the back of the watch which was one of the exhibits, in support of the fact that it had belonged to him for the past two or three years.

Mr. Bhaskerrao V. Mehta then addressed the jury for the prosecution. He dealt with the evidence, especially with regard to the action of the accused in making use of the pernicious drug.

The Chief Justice then summed up the case for the jury. His Lordship, after dealing with the evidence, stated that there were unsatisfactory points in the case. Masukbali had, no doubt, been drugged after his return from work, and he had lost some of his property.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty against both the accused on both the charges.

There were two previous convictions against the first accused.

His Lordship sentenced the first accused to five years' rigorous imprisonment and the second accused to one and the third to two years.

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It is stated that the two accused in the above case, with another named Faizulla, are concerned in a murder case in which a Moslem family of Srinagar, Ajmer, comprising a man, his wife, and their two children were drugged and strangled, and their bodies buried in the compound of the house. The police are investigating the case, and the Ajmer police will take charge of the two prisoners for that case. Faizulla, the other man, jumped from a terrace in order to escape from the police, and has sustained severe injuries and is under treatment in hospital.

The accused, it seems, were living with the murdered family, whose relations now identify them. They are alleged to have taken away all the valuables in the house.

### ALLEGED FALSIFICATION OF ACCOUNTS.

The next case that came up for hearing before the Sessions was the one against Padma Juga (32), who had been committed by Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of falsification of accounts.

A new jury was empanelled for the trial of the case.

Mr. R. S. Pandit, Bar. at-law, instructed by the Public Prosecutor appeared for the Crown, and Mr. S. Athavale defended.

Mr. Pandit, in opening the case, said that the accused had been employed as a metha or accounts clerk, by one Ahmedchand Magan, a Marwari shop-keeper, carrying on business as a dealer in silver and gold ornaments and a money-lender in Bombay. On the 9th October 1912 Ahmedchand went to his native place at Manvar on private business. On his return a few days later, the accused informed him that during his absence the shop had been broken into and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 1,500 stolen. The accused made statements that caused suspicion to rest on a certain man but this proved to be groundless. The complainant had to leave Bombay again, and on this occasion he kept all the ornaments in a safe and entrusted it to a neighbour for custody. But the books remained in the possession of the accused. On his return the accused had left the place. The complainant, in due course, examined the books, when it was found that fictitious entries had been made in the accounts which had also been mutilated. There was an agreement between the complainant and the accused, which had been drawn up when the accused had been in the former's employ for some time. In that agreement it was stipulated that the financial dealings between the parties had been squared. They owed each other nothing. But when the complainant looked into the agreement it was found to have been tampered with, an entry having been made to the effect that the complainant owed a certain amount in consideration of previous services.

The matter was entrusted to the police, and before the magistrate the accused denied the charge.

Mr. Athavale cross-examined Amedchand, who gave evidence in support of the prosecution. He said that the agreement between him and the accused was not stamped. It was not the practice among Marwaris to stamp their documents. Only when they lent money did they insist on having stamped documents from their creditors; but when they borrowed money they never gave a stamped document.

His examination was not concluded when the Court rose for the day.

### LAW OF LIMITATION.

### AN APPEAL DISMISSED.

At the High Court, on the Appellate side, the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Shah disposed of an appeal in which an important question arose, involving the law of limitation.

In 1871 one Bhau Govind mortgaged to his daughter Haribai certain property of his situated in Satara. The mortgage was a usufructuary one, the mortgagee having the right to retain possession for ten yers, and enjoy the income in lieu of interest. The mortgagor however retained possession of the property, and, while so in possession, he sold the same to Vithal Tukaram, the appellant in the present case, in 1872. The appellant also did not get possession under his sale-deed, and the possession continued with Bhau and his son Govind. In 1900 Govind sold the property to Maruti and others, the respondent in the present case. In 1910 the appellants, relying on his sale-deed of 1871, brought a suit against the original mortgagee's heirs, as well as the purchaser, the respondent. The suit was one for redemption. The purchaser however pleaded that there was no mortgagee existing, as under section 28 of the Limitation Act, the mortgages right to take possession was barred in 1883, i. e. after twelve years from the date of mortgage; that, whether or not the mortgagee was existing, the appellant's right as vendee, to reserve possession from his vendor, was barred under Art. 144. The appellant's suit was thrown out by the lower Courts at Satara.

In the appeal before their Lordships, it was contended that under Act. 148 of the Limitation Act, the appellant, being the purchaser of the equity of redemption in 1872 had 60 years to redeem from his mortgagee's heirs and that there could not be adverse possession of the vendor Bhau during the continuance of the mortgage, and even after 1883.

The Chief Justice, in delivering judgment in the appeal, said that it must be dismissed, having regard to the fact the appellant claimed under a sale-deed of 1872, from which time his vendee had remained in possession for more than twelve years, and that, therefore, the appellant's claim was barred by adverse possession of Bhau and his son Govind. The question of mortgagee was quite a different matter and the appeal was dismissed with costs.

Mr. T. D. Bhide appeared for the appellants and Mr G. G. Nadkarni, instructed by Mr. Shimgne, for the respondent.

## ORIGINAL SIDE.

The whole of yesterday was taken up by Mr. Justice Beaman in recording evidence in the case in which the London County and Westminster Bank sued the Bank of Bombay in respect of £600.

The facts of the suit have been reported in these columns. A number of witnesses were examined yesterday, and the evidence was not finished when the Court rose for the day.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Davar was the whole day engaged in hearing the case in which Lukhnuchand Kavayalal sued Abdul Hussein Mahomedbhai Patel and another in respect of a hundi for Rs. 5,000.

The facts of this case have also been reported in these columns. Yesterday the issues were raised and Mr. Jafferbhai began the case and examined witnesses for the defence. The evidence had not been completed when the Court rose.

# THE POLICE COURTS.

## ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

### THE "RAILWAY TIMES" IN COURT.

Before Mr. A.H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the Colour-Sergeant Instructor of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers has filed a complaint against Mr. Rodgers, editor of the "Railway Times," and Mr. S. H. Moffatt, printer and publisher of that paper, for alleged defamation.

The complainant is the Sergeant Instructor of "B" company of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Corps. Accused No. 1 is the editor and No. 2 the printer and publisher of the "Railway Times," a weekly newspaper published in Bombay.

The complaint is in respect of two articles which appeared in the issues of the "Railway Times" of the 8th and 15th March last, which the complainant alleges to be highly defamatory to him.

The facts of the case are as follows:—

On the 24th February last one C. W. Armstead of "A" company of the Volunteer Corps, died at Bombay, and one Williamson, belonging to the said company, went to the complainant's house at Byculla and informed him of the sudden death of Mr. Armstead. The complainant asked who Mr. Armstead was, as he did not know him, and he was told that the deceased had belonged to the Victoria Terminus Company. The complainant thereupon told him, Mr. Williamson, to go to his own instructor, Colour-Sergeant Instructor Smith. At that time he did not know whether Mr. Smith was out of Bombay, but believed he was. Mr. Williamson asked him where Mr. Smith could be found, and he directed him to his address at Colaba, opposite Sassoon Dock. Mr. Williamson departed, leaving complainant under the impression that he was going straight to Mr. Smith's. The arrangements for the funeral of a member of the Corps should be made by the Instructor of the company to which the deceased belonged, or, in his absence by the Senior Non-Commissioned Officer of that company, to whom the keys of the armoury would be handed over; and, if while the Colour-Sergeant Instructor were present in Bombay, such arrangements were made by the Colour-Sergeant Instructor of another company, then the former could legitimately object to such action by the latter.

At about 6 p.m. on the same day the complainant received a telegram addressed to Serg.-Major Chanse, G.I.P. Volunteers, Parel, and sent by "S.S.", i.e., the Station Superintendent, which was forwarded to him at his place by a clerk at the headquarters. This he sent to Color-Sergt. Instructor Smith with the endorsement "This man belongs to your company, please arrange." This was re-directed to the complainant by Mrs. Smith, with the statement "Smith gone to Igatpuri. Can you arrange." The complainant received this reply between 8 and 9 p.m., when it was too late for him to do anything, as the workshop was closed and the volunteers had all gone home. Next morning, on the 25th February, he received a telegram from Igatpuri, asking him to see Color-Sergt. Knight at once regarding the funeral, and to arrange it if possible. The telegram appeared to have been sent the previous evening and the peon brought it back, not finding him at home. This was received by him only at about 10, a.m. and as the burial would have been already over by that time he could not do anything.

In the issue of the "Railway Times" of the 8th March an article under the heading "De Profundis" appeared, commenting on the above facts, which the complainant alleges to be highly defamatory to him.

On the 12th March complainant sent a letter to the editor, complaining about the tone of the article and requesting him to furnish him with the name of the writer, and stating that he would proceed against the editor legally, if he did not comply. The complainant received no reply to the letter and in the next issue of the paper an article appeared defying him to institute legal proceedings.

On the 22nd March he sent a letter through his lawyers, but no reply was received to that either.

Mr. Kenneth Kemp, Bar.-at-Law, who appeared for Mr. Rogers, the defendant, applied for an adjournment for one month. He said that his client was the editor of the "Railway Times," and the Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants. He had received a telegram from Madras, requiring him to proceed there to settle the differences between the employes of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway and the company. A crisis was imminent there and he had been wired for by the Railway authorities and the Trustees of the Society, as he might be able to smooth over the difficulties by using his influence with them.

Mr. Kemp said that his client was very well-known in Bombay, where he was very influential and he would be sure to return to Bombay as soon as his business in Madras was over.

Mr. Vicaji, for the complainant, said that his client was anxious to have the case finished as early as possible. It was a case of gross defamation and his client wanted to clear his character. If, however, his Worship were disposed to grant the application he submitted that the period of postponement might be made as short as possible, and that the month applied for was too long.

After a short discussion, the Magistrate postponed the hearing for the 18th inst.

### NEIGHBOUR CHARGED WITH THEFT.

Yesterday, Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, sentenced a Hindu named Bandia Balla to six months' rigorous imprisonment for the theft of ornaments valued at Rs. 200 belonging to a neighbour of his, named Ramji Bagoo.

Both the complainant and the accused lived in a house in Paltan-road. At about 9 p. m., on the 28th ultimo, the complainant returned from work and found the door of his room, which he had kept locked, forced open and a box inside opened and the contents rifled. Suspicion rested on the accused, who had disappeared. Information was given to Inspector Smith, who arrested the accused at Alibag. A gold necklace and cash worth Rs. 52-6 recovered from the accused and the rest of the property were traced to some Marwaris with whom they had been pledged by the accused.

The accused pleaded guilty, and admitted one previous conviction for theft and the Magistrate sentenced him as stated above.

# AMUSEMENTS.

### EXCELSIOR.

To-night there is to be a complete change of programme at the Excelsior, not only of the film pictures, but of the variety entertainment as well. The Cowen Costume Comedy Company, who won such popularity on their previous visit, are back with a new programme of mirth and melody, not to speak of Miss Swede's delightful dancing. Bombay seldom receives more welcome visitors than Mr. Cowen and his company, and though there have been changes in the "personnel" since they were last at the Excelsior, these changes are by no means for the worse. The company is to perform to-morrow too. The pity is that their stay is not to be a longer one. They are well supported by a film programme, which sounds highly attractive. The chief feature is "Fra Diavolo," which is something quite new in the way of picture drama. The story is full of romantic interest, and the action does not flag for a single moment from beginning to end. Then there is a comic film shewing the misadventures of "Jim" in the hands of the police, who arrest him in mistake for his fellow funster Foolshead, and also Pathe's Gazette. On Monday evening the final contest, in the Jiu-Jitsu contests which have aroused so much interest will begin, the men of the R. G. A. being the competitors, under the direction of Captain McLaglen.

### CINEMA DE LUXE.

The variety artistes, who have been drawing crowded houses during the past week, have been engaged for a further week's engagement. Sir Mark Anton, the great Protean actor has an entirely new thing to present to-night, namely a Protean musical burlesque drama, written by himself, the music being by Miss King. No less than eight different characters does Sir Mark depict and the caricatures are true to life. There is a pretty little story woven round the several characters. The drama will be followed by impersonations of Sir Mark's cosmopolitan concert review. His facial expressions are admirable and show a great amount of study. Nat Clifford, the talented comedian, has now recovered from his ever, and will sing, dance, tumble, talk and keep his audience in fits of laughter.

In the highly dramatic study, "Dartmoor" or "The Convict's Escape," he has a "pucka" fall of 12 feet from off a high wall, which must have taken some practising. He has also another song, which should evoke peals of laughter right through, entitled "Waterloo." This is his last week at the Cinema DeLuxe, prior to his return to England. Franklin ann Melrose have another mirth-provoking sketch for this evening. "The Tramp and the Maid," in which they will introduce their great skating medley. These artistes caused quite a sensation last week with "Washing the Baby."

The arrival of Lord Willingdon, the Governor-designate of Bombay, laying the Foundation-stone of the Gate of India, Garden Party and Fete given to Lord and Lady Sydenham, and their final goodbye to Bombay on their departure to-day from India, will all be Shown to-night. The remainder of the pictures have been well chosen and consist of 2 comedies, 2 comics and Pathe's Gazette, which go to make up a most excellent programme.

### THE ALCAZAR.

By degrees this cosy little theatre, a stone's throw from Maidania, is becoming known to Bombayites. During the past week, it has had fairly good houses. The attraction has been Alvaro, a magician and illusionist of no mean order. He has been engaged for another week, and to-night he announces that he will present, tricks and illusions that are new, originally and never seen or attempted in India before. We must say that his sleight-of-hand tricks are exceedingly well done. The management are sparing no expense in obtaining the best pictures on the market and this evening we are having a pathetic drama entitled "The Orphans." An interesting travel subject will be seen in "A Basque Wedding," a most quaint ceremony. Two good comics are down to provide the laughing portion of the programme. Pathe's Gazette concludes a first-rate bill.

### THE ALHAMBRA.

This popular and commodious variety hall in Bhendi-bazaar has been providing some excellent pictures during the last week. To-night an entire change will be given. The famous whirlwind dancers, the Malagas, are on the bill for another week. This will no doubt be hailed with delight for they have won the hearts of all communities, and their songs and dances are greatly appreciated. The Malagas have several new songs and dances to present this evening. Several of the latest up-to date pictures will be shown. A drama that should prove a draw in itself will be "The Wreckers." The collision between two ships in its closing stages, is a marvellous piece of cinematography. Another exciting drama should be "A Bear Hunt Romance." The comic portion has not been forgotten and in "A Perfect Cure" and "His Wife's Triumph" there should be plenty of scope for a good hearty laugh. The "Devil's Grotto," a magical trick picture, completes a really good programme.

# DEPARTURES.

## PER s. s. "ARABIA," APRIL 5.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Arabia," sails to-day for Marseilles and Europe with the following passengers :—

Adam, Mr. R. F.
Addis, Mr. N. F.
Addison, Capt. A. M.
Ainsworth, Mr. H. L.
Anderson, Mr. A. J.
Anderson, Miss H. H.
Bailey, Miss Doris.
Barley White, Mr.
Barrett, Capt. F. W.
Barwell, Mrs.
Beith, Mr. A.
Beith, Mr. B. D. F.
Bell, Mr. F.
Bennett, Major F.
Blunt, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. H.
Boardman, Mr. J. H.
Bonnaud, Mr. A.
Bonnaud, Mr. W. A.
Boswell, Mrs.
Bouldon, Mr. G. R.
Bradbury, Mr. and Mrs. J. F.
Brigstocke, I.C.S., Mr. A Montagu.
Brigstocke, Mrs, A. Montagu and maid.
Broadway, Mrs. E. P.
Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Chas.
Brown, Mr. G.
Bruce, Capt. J.
Bull, Mr., Mrs. F. E. and infant.
Burlton, Lt-Col. W. E. F.
Burlton, Mrs. P.
Busch, Mr. H. F.
Butterworth, Mr. and Mrs. A.
Carlisle, Mr. T. H.
Carson, Capt. H. W.
Champneys, Miss C.
Christo, Mr. and Mrs. P. B.
Clarke, Miss S. M.
Cleveland, K.C.I.E., I.C.S, Sir Charles R
Cobb, Mr. W.
Colby, Mr. C. S.
Cones, Mr. H. A. M.
Coombes, Mr.
Corry, Mr. L. F.
Couldney, Mr.
Coventry, Mrs. and infant.
Cowin, Mrs. D. H.
Cowin, Miss.
Cresswell, Mr. C. S.
Critchley, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. M.
Crook, Mrs. and infant
Cross, Mrs.
Cunningham, Mr. A. P.
Currie, Mrs. James.
Curry, Mr. T. A.
Dakers, Mrs.
Dalgleish, Miss A.
Daniels, Mr., Mrs., two children and infant.
Danielson, Miss.
David, Miss E. V.
Deakin, Mr. and Mrs. W. H.
Dealy, Col. J. A.
de Montmoreney, Mr. G. F.
Dick, Mr. H. N.
Dill, Capt. R. F.
Dover, Mr. and Mrs. C. W.
Dover, Miss E. E.
Dover, Miss E. F.
Down, Mrs.
Drummond, Capt. E. G.
Dunolly, Col., Mrs. K. J. G. and infant.
Dunn, Mr. and Mrs. G. Owen.
Edwards, Mr., Mrs. and child.
Elder, Mr.
Elliot, Mr. R. H.
Elliot, The Hon'ble Mrs. and maid.
Elrington, Mr. R.
Errington, Mrs.
Falk, Mrs. A.
Farrar, Mr. J.
Ferguson, Mr. John P
Festing, Mr. and Mrs. H. W.
Few, Miss M.
Findlay, Mr. G.
Fleming, Mr. A.
Forbes, Miss.
Forteath, Capt. and Mrs. A. M.
Forward, Mr. and Mrs. A.
Fraser, Mrs. Duncan and infant.
Gale, Mrs. Berkeley.
George, Mr. C. R
George, Dr. (Miss) Jessie.
Gillum, Mr. S. J.
Gongkar Kusho.
Gould, I.C.S., Mr. B. J.
Gray, Mr. A.
Green, Mr.
Green, Mr. W. K.
Grosvenor, The Hon. R. E.
Gull, Miss Beatrice.
Haig, Capt. A. G.
Hall, Mr. G. C.
Hardy, Mr. C. H.
Hardy, Miss.
Hart, Mr.
Harvey, Miss.
Hatch, Mr. G. W., Mrs., child and infant.
Healey, R.A.M.C., Lt-Col. C. W. R.
Heinig, Mr. W. H.
Henderson, The Hon. Mr. R. H.
Henderson, Miss.
Heslop, Mr. and Mrs.
Heycock, Mr. W. B.
Hill, Mr. J. B. S.
Hirst, Mr.
Hodding, Mr. E. M.
Hodgson, Mr. R. B.
Holden, Mr. J. L.
Holdforth, Miss E. G.
Holland, Mrs. L. B.
Holmwood, The Hon. Mr. Justice and Mrs. H.
Hooker, Mr. A. W.
Hughes, Mr. A.
Hutchison, Mr. J.
Hutchinson, Mr. M.
Ingram, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis.
Ingram, Miss E.
Jackson, Mrs.
Jackson, Mrs. T., nurse and two children.
Jackson, Mr. J. D.
Jones, Mr. R. L.
Karanjia, Dr. K. N.
Kay, Major W. H.
Kennedy, Mrs. Michael
Kennedy, Mr. S. V.
Knatchbull, Major R.
Knowles, Maj. G.
Kyd, Mr.
Kyipup Kusho.
Laden La, Mr. K. S. T.
Laden La, Mr. S. M.
Lalley, Mr.
Lane, Mr., Mrs. H, and infant.
Lea, Mr. W. R.
Lewtas, Col. J.
Lindon, Mr. E. G.
Lockley, Mrs.
Lockyer, Miss.
Lowry, Mr. R. Y.
Luard, Mrs. C. E., child and infant.
Lunqshar Chamkusho, Mrs.
Lunqshar Kusho.
Lush, Mrs.
Macgregor, Mr.
Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. K.
Mackintosh, Mr. J. H.
MacLean, Captain A. F.
MacLean, Mrs. and maid.
MacMurray, Mr. T.
Malkden, Mrs. and child.
Marsh, Capt. R. H.
Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. A. H.
Mason, Mr. H. W. T.
McCloskey, Mr. A. E.
McDongall, Miss E.
McRae, Captain.
Mead, Mr. T.
Meares, Mrs. J. W.
Medill, Mr. P. M.
Mellor, Mr. and Mrs. E. W.
Mellor, Mr. G. R.
Metaxa, Mr., Mrs. J. M., child, infant, nurse and ayah.
Meyson, Mr.
Miftah-ul-Islam, Master.
Mobring, Mr. A. E.
Moir, Capt. J. Elliot.
Monk, Mr. F. F.
Mondo Kusho.
Montgomery, Mrs. G. C.
Moore, Col. H. A.
Moore, Mr. and Mrs. F. W.
Morgan, Mr. D. S.
Morgan, Miss.
Newman, Mr. W. J.
Newton, Mr. and Mrs H. G. T.
Nicoll, Mr. and Mrs. R. G.
Nixon, Lady.
Oldham, Mrs. C. A. W.
Olphert, Mr. R. E.
Opie, Mr. Jas.
Orde, Mr. J. B.
Park, Miss.
Parkin, Capt. J. F.
Parry, Mrs.
Parry, Miss.
Patel, Mr. F. B.
Patel, Mr. J. B.
Pearson, Miss Vera.
Pengelley, Miss.
Pennington, Majorand Mrs. A. W.
Pirie, Mr. A. M.
Pirie, Mr. G. W.
Pitts Tucker, Mr. C. M.
Pollock, Mr. and Mrs. H. E.
Popham, Mr. J. R.
Potter, Mr. B.
Preece, Mr. and Mrs. E.
Preston, Mr. Arthur.
Preston, Mrs, infant and nurse.
Preston's, Mrs. Nurse
Quin, Mr. N, W.
Quinan, Capt. E. P.
Rashleigh, Mr.
Rawlins, Mr., Mrs. F. K. and child.
Reid, C.I.E., Mr. Marshall.
Reid, Mrs. Marshall.
Reinhart, Mr. G.
Rhodes, Mr. and Mrs. C. W.
Rice, Mr. F. E.
Richards, Mr. H.
Rinchengang Kusho.
Rollo, Mr. J. C.
Rolston, Mrs. and child.
Ross, Capt. E. C. O.
Ross, Miss J. H.
Rowley, Mr. G. P.
Ruiz, Mr. and Mrs. J.
Rush, Mr. G.
Russell, Mr. E. W. S.
Sadleir, Mr. W. Mrs. and child.
Salisbury, Mr. G. M.
Sell, Mr. F. R.
Shairp, Master J. and nurse.
Shilling, Mr. A.
Sidney, Mr. C. L.
Skinner, Mr. J.
Small, Miss J. M.
Smith, Mr. W.
Sopher, Mr. E. A.
Sowerby, Mr. and Mrs. M. H.
Spence, Mr. R. M.
Stead, Mrs. and child.
Steel,, Mr, E. A.
Steel, Mrs. and infant
Stephen, Mrs. R. C., nurse and child.
Stone, Mr. C. A.
Sutherland, Sir George.
Sutherland, Lady
Swinley, Mrs. G. H.
Sydenham, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E, F.R.S., His Excellency Lord.
Sydenham, Her Excellency Lady and maid.
Symons, Major and Mrs. A.
Taylor, Mr. E. B. N.
Thomson, Mr. W. A. J.
Thynne, Mr. A. C.
Thynne, Mrs. and maid
Tindall, Miss S. G.
Twiss, Mrs. C. C. H.
Usherwood, Miss E. J.
Valentine, Mr.
Veitch, Lt. D. M. V.
Vickers, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. H.
Vincent, Captain M. H.
Waddington, Mrs. C. W.
Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. Robert.
Waring, Miss.
Watson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Proctor.
Webb, Mr. R. C.
Weller, Mr. H. O.
Weston, Mr. S. T.
White, Mr. W.
Whitford-Hawkey, Lt. E. H.
Wigby, Mr. F. G.
Willmore, Mrs. F.
Willson, Miss.
Wilson, Miss.
Wilson, Mrs. Crawford.
Wilton, Mrs.
Wilton, Miss.
Winterbotham, Miss B.
Leask, Miss Jean.
Learoyd, Mrs. H. B.
Le Fanu, Mr. H.
Lenahan, Mr. R. B.
Lenman, Revd. F.
Letham, Miss.
Wood, Mrs. A.
Woods, Mr, Mrs. A. and child.
Woolley, Maj. J. M.
Wright, Miss B.
Yeates, Mr. E. P.

## Per s.s. "Moldavia," to London, on 12th April 1913.

Anderson, Mr
Anderson, Mr E O
Barr, Mrs A D and child
Bluniog. Mr
Birley, Miss E
Blaber, Mrs E and child
Boulden, Mr. G R
Boyd, Mrs
Brewster. Major
Bartley, Mr F D
Cbalkley, Mr and Mrs
Chard, Mr H F
Clarke, Miss A S
Clifford, Mr H B
Clouston Mr D
Corke Mr A E
Corke, Mr and Mrs E A
Cowie, Mr
Croke, Mr B M
Cunningham, Mr H
Churchill, Mr C H
Chisholm, Mr W T
Curtis, Hon Mr G
Dallas, Col James
Davar, Hon Justice Sir Dinsha
Dott, Mr A S
Drake-Brockman, Mr
Drake-Brockman Mrs F, and to children
Eaton, Mr C H
Elliott, Captain G F
Ferguson, Mr W A
Faith, Mr N W
Ferguson, Mr W A
Garth, Mr A D
Glaister Miss
Glen, Hon M R
Gerabty, Miss H
Glen, Hon M R
Heathcote, Mr and Mrs L H M
Heatoh, Mon Mr Justic and Mrs
Hill, Mr K N
Hendrey, Mr W G
Jinah, Hon Mr M A
Jasper-Sinclair, Mr and Mrs J
Jesselsohn, Mr W
Keelan, Mrs H P
Kaye, Maj C
Lendesay, Maj, Mrs V E H two children and two in fants
Low, Lt-Col and Mrs R B Lukis, KCSI, F R C S
Surg-Genl Hon Sir C P
Lukis, Lady
Lindesay, Miss
Low, Mrs H V
Marks, Dr, (Miss) E
Mathews, Mr R T
Mead, Mr T
Mosse, Captain A H
Murray, Mr Victor
Mussenden, Maj F W
Micholls, Mr M G
Osborne, Mr J H
Phillips, Dr P P
Pilcher, Mrs M J
Poller, Mr H G
Paymaster, Captain B B
Ridsdale, Mr and Mrs C
Rocke, Dr (Miss) Mary Sifton Mr I D
Sifton, Mrs J, D two children, and infa
Sisson, Mr, Mrs A chid and infant
Smith, Mr V C
Spence, Mr L H
Spink, Mr and Mrs T W H
Sim, Mr A G
Swainson, Miss
Traill, Mrs E
Talbot, Miss
Uhl, Revd L L
Vlasto, Mr A A
Wallace Mr and Mrs E
Warden, Miss
Webber, Mrs S D
Westrup, Mr B G
Whigham, Mr G
Wales, Mr W M
Williams, Mr J K
Williams, Rev J E A
Willes, Mr Atkinson
Thomson, Col G S and Mrs
Vost, Mr H and Mrs
Wilson, Mr and Mrs J
Webb, Mr M
Webb, Miss
Watson, Mrs P

## Per s. s. "Scindia," on 22nd April.

Cook, Miss
Crosthwaite Maj H L and Mrs
Deveton, Mrs H J and child
Edwards, Mrs and 2 infants
Gregory, Miss
Hunter, Maj T and Mrs and 3 children
Parsons, Mrs C W and child
Reid, Mr F
Symons Mrs and 2 children
Tristram, Maj C. N and Mrs
Warner, Mr W N
Warren Miss

## AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

Per L, C, "Semiramis," on 16th April.

Amos, Mr
Bagley, Miss
Barry Major W T
Beamen, Hun Justice Mr
Blanchet, Mr A
Bradwood, Mr and Mrs E M
Bruce, Havy capt and Mrs C J
Burns, Mrs
Burness, Mr
Burgni, Mr V
Hukh, Mrs S H
Hunter, Mrs W H
Janjira, H H The Begum of Kirkpatrick, Mr E
Knott, Mrs A H
Lancashire, Mr
Lawer, Mr K N
Maller, Mr and Mrs T C and 2 children
Macklechen, Revd and Mrs
Macfarlane, Mr

## ANCHOR LINE.

Per s. s. "Circassia," on 10th April.

Andrew, Lt-Col J F A and Mrs
Archer, Mrs
Brady, Capt
Commeline, Lt Col F H B and Mrs
de Cartert Miss W
French, Mrs L and child
Fairbrother, and Mrs G Lt Col W
Gawthorn, Mr A
Howell Procas, Mr C and Mrs, and infant
Hudson, Gen
Hill, Miss
Impey, Miss
Joseph, Mrs G A A
Keary, Gen
Liddell, Capt E N
Mc Phedran, Mrs and infant
Molesworth, Maj R P and Mrs and infant
Macgregor, Miss D
Norman Walker, Mrs J and 2 children and infant
Polwhele, Mrs
Robinson, Mrs G W
Roberts, Mr R J
Reynell, Mr
Simpson, Mrs A B
Swann, Mrs and infant
Silberrard, Mr and Mrs and 2 children
Synge, Mrs M and 3 children
Stable, Miss M
Taylor, Mr

# RAILWAY RETURNS.

## G. I. P. R. COMPANY.

The following is the Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 15th March 1913 :—

| | Miles open. | Total for the week. | Earnings for previous weeks. | Total to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Approximate Earnings for week ending 15th Mar. 1913 | | | | |
| G. I. P. Ry. ... | 2790·61 | 1822400 | 18911863 | 20734263 |
| A. D. C. Ry ... | 125·88 | 55500 | 472308 | 527808 |
| B.-Kotah Ry ... | 40 29 | 4100 | 33103 | 37203 |
| Total... | 2956·78 | 1882000 | 19417274 | 21299274 |
| Earnings for crdg 7 days ending 15th Mar 1912 | | | | |
| G. I. P. Ry ... | 2791·68 | 1772997 | 18159999 | 19932996 |
| A.D.C.Ry | 125·83 | 54910 | 627120 | 582020 |
| B.-Kotah Ry ... | 40·29 | 3573 | 37130 | 40703 |
| Total... | 2957·80 | 1831480 | 18724249 | 20555729 |
| Increase or Decrease | | | | |
| G.I.P.Ry | — 1·07 | + 49403 | + 751864 | +801267 |
| A.D.C.Ry | + 0·05 | + 593 | — 54812 | — 54222 |
| B.-Kotah Ry ... | ... | + 527 | — 4227 | — 3500 |

NOTE.—Corrected with Audited figures upto 1st January 1913.

ARE you a Martyr to malaria? Then persevere in taking a dose of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, every morning. It neutralizes the poison in the blood and effects a permanent cure. It tones the heart and the system. Take no substitute, but insist on having Squibb's of all Chemists.—MADON ONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bom

A Lay Preacher

Brain Fag, Nervous Exhaustion—

Just a *change of opinion* was enough to give Mr. W. King his present prosperity, for he realised in the nick of time that *his* way was *not* curing his brain fag and nervous exhaustion, so he tried the Phosferine way. Mr. King's method was to *ignore* his despondency and feeling of collapse, and persuade himself there was nothing unusual in the painful fatigue the lightest effort to work cost him, until, as he steadily *got worse*, he resolved to drop his own opinion and see what Phosferine could do. The result was so astonishingly beneficial, even after a *few* doses, that the brain fag and nervous exhaustion ceased entirely, enabling him to do *more* work than before and yet not feel the strain. This remarkable advantage is seen in the extraordinary energy and vigour of Mr. King's public speaking, and so amazingly have his prospects improved since his speedy recovery, that he declares he *had* to come forward with the evidence of the magnificent benefit he derived from Phosferine.

Quite Gone—Never Return.

Mr. W. J. King, School House, Trumpington Rd., Forest Gate, London, E., writes:—"I am writing to add my name to the list of those people who have found Phosferine to be the Greatest of all Tonics. Some time back I was very much run down through overstrain brought on by incessant bodily exercise and mental application. The usual tendency of mankind is to give up some of their work, have a rest, and at the same time take medicine, so I endeavoured to *keep going on without seeking advice*, but as I was *getting worse* I found *that* policy would not do. Having heard many friends speak about Phosferine, and one in particular offering me some, I decided to give it a trial. Purchasing a 2/6 bottle, I began to doctor myself. The result not only astonished me, but others also noticed how much better I was, even although I had only taken a *few* doses. I found I could do the same amount of work *easier*, and at present am able to do *more* than before and yet not feel the strain. I have a good deal of public speaking, and I find an occasional dose of Phosferine is a great benefit."—May 28, 1912.

PHOSFERINE

GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sciatica | Maternity Weakness | Lassitude | Backache |
| Influenza | Premature Decay | Neuritis | Rheumatism |
| Indigestion | Mental Exhaustion | Faintness | Headache |
| Neuralgia | Sleeplessness | Brain Fag | Hysteria |

And all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Royal Tonic

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

| | |
|---|---|
| To the British Royal Family | H.M. the Queen of Spain |
| H.I.M. the Empress of Russia | H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia |
| H.M. the King of Spain | H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia |
| H.M. the King of Greece | H.R.H. the Grand Duchess of Hesse |
| H.M. the Queen of Roumania | The Imperial Family of China |

And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

*Price in Great Britain: Bottles, 2/9 & 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.*

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*Wholesale Agents*

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Corner Shop, CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

N.B.—Enquiries solicited from reliable up-country Chemists and Druggists whose we have not been represented.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

Made in a Minute.
Delicious and Sustaining.
Keeps in all Climates.
Builds up and renews energy.
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.
Of all Bazaars and Stores.

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Pure Greek Grape Wines & Brandies

Which have gained the *Highest Prizes* (GRAND PRIX) in recent exhibitions of Paris, 1900, Liege 1905. Bordeaux 1907, Bruxelles 1910, for their *excellent qualities.*

| | Per Bottle Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| **DESERT AND MEDICAL WINES.** | |
| Mavrodaphne, Manufacturers' Speciality, very old ... ... | 2 8 |
| „ Empress Sweet, Vintage 1884 ... ... | 5 4 |
| Saravalle, Red Wine, very old, similar to Port Wine but far better quality ... ... ... ... ... | 2 6 |
| Malvasia, White ... ... ... ... ... | 2 10 |
| Malvasia Gutland, Red, Sweet Wines very very old ... | 3 0 |
| „ „ White do. do. ... ... | 3 8 |
| Port Wine, White old dry ... ... ... ... ... | 1 12 |
| Port Wine, Red ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 12 |
| Moscato, very old, light flavoured ... ... ... | 2 0 |
| **TABLE WINES.** | |
| Mores, Vin de table, Red ... ... ... ... ... | 1 6 |
| Demestica, Vin de table, Red ... ... ... ... ... | 1 10 |
| Kalavryta, Vin de table, Red ... ... ... ... ... | 1 12 |
| Acheos, Vin de table, White, (very old) ... ... ... | 2 8 |
| Morea, Vin de table, White ... ... ... ... | 1 8 |
| Demestica, Vin de table, White ... ... ... ... | 1 12 |
| **SPECIAL SHERRY WINES.** | |
| Acheos, Imperial dry, vintage, 1884 ... ... ... ... | 5 4 |
| Marsala de l'Achaia ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 10 |
| Malaga de l'Achaia ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 10 |
| Vermouth de l'Achaia ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 12 |
| **SUPERIOR BRANDIES.** | |
| Vintage of 1900 (one crown) ... ... ... ... ... | 3 8 |
| „ 1895 (two crown) ... ... ... ... ... | 4 0 |
| „ 1890 (Princes) ... ... ... ... ... | 5 0 |
| „ 1887 (Royal) ... ... ... ... ... | 6 0 |

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**TH. VAFIADIS & Co.,**

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FORT, BOMBAY.



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**STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.**

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID..... .. £29,500,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS 13,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE..... 1,550,000
BONUS DECLARED..... 8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent. (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

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DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

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**THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.**

ESTABLISHED 1874.

**FUNDS OVER**

**Rs. 4,00,00,000**

**INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.**

**LOW PREMIUMS.**

**GENEROUS CONDITIONS**

**PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.**

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R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.

Oriental Building, Bombay.



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is how to keep it thoroughly fit and well and to attain the highest pitch of happiness. To make life and work a pleasure, it is of absolute necessity that the system should be so kept as to meet the demands made upon it. Are you aware of this?

**ATANK NIGRAH PILLS**

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*PRICE.—Re. 1 for a tin of 32 Pills.*

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SMALL-POX, PLAGUE, ENTERIC FEVER

INSURED AGAINST BY

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£6 Indian Agents £7

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BOMBAY.

And the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.'s Offices, 4 and 5 Koila Ghat Street, and 100 Clive Street, Calcutta.



STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

| GRAND | Price. Rs. a. p. | |
|---|---|---|
| Snowflake 150 deg ..... | 6 0 2 | per case. |
| White Rose 150 deg ..... | 5 12 2 | do. |
| Chester Brand 125 deg ... | 5 0 2 | do. |
| Davoe's Brilliant 125 deg | 4 12 2 | do. |
| Tiger Brand 125 deg ..... | 4 12 2 | do. |
| Monkey Brand 125 deg... | 4 12 2 | do. |
| White Camelia 125° (in tins) ... ..... ..... | 4 4 0 | per 2 tins. |
| Camel Brand 125° (in tins) ..... | 4 4 0 | do. |
| Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)..... | 4 4 0 | do. |
| Elephant Brand 125° (in bulk) ..... | 3 10 0 | per 8 galns. |

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an annaextra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

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We cannot guarantee to insert advertisements in their proper position if received after 7 p.m.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box No.209, General Post Office, Bombay.


THE

# Bombay Gazette.

**Saturday, 5th April, 1913.**


## LORD WILLINGDON.

THE new Governor met with a reception yesterday which cannot but have been gratifying. He had an encouraging send-off, judging by what our London correspondent writes, and we are glad to learn that His Excellency and Lady Willingdon created a very favourable impression among their fellow-passengers. His Excellency's neat and tactful reply to the Municipal address of welcome was well-received and heartily approved, and Lord Willingdon begins his governorship, under very favourable auspices, rather more favourable perhaps than he anticipated; for, to the vast majority, he comes as a perfect stranger and unknown. But the people of this country are given to taking a man on trust. If he makes promises, they will look for their fulfilment, and cautious though he was, Lord Willingdon made promises directly his selection for this high and responsible office was announced. But he had already began to study questions concerning us, and at once commenced association with Anglo-Indians and Indians at Home, at the meetings of learned societies and at social gatherings. It was from the accounts of these that we learnt the esteem in which he was held by those among whom he dealt, and were glad to read Mr. Buchanan-Dunlop's speech at Eastbourne in which he referred to his lordship's great services to the district in which he resided. Congratulating Bombay, the speaker regretted the loss of so valuable a citizen, and it appears that similar expressions of a sense of loss have been uttered on numerous occasions since his lordship accepted the position.

As a sportsman he has been known more widely than as a politician, but we may take it that the period he served in Parliament as Member for Hastings gave him sufficient grounding in statesmanship to enable him to grasp the problems which await his solution. Of the questions which will come before him, the Municipality gave him a foretaste yesterday, and we can well imagine the reference to his "eminent predecessor in office" would cause His Excellency to realise that the responsible post, to which he has been called, is one which will not be easily filled. He succeeds one of the most energetic, zealous, and progressive administrators the presidency has ever known: but with the presidency as with the capital city he will find a readiness loyally to co-operate with Government on all matters relating to development and improvement. And he would approve the admission of the Municipality that the task of government must assuredly be lighter when the affection and co-operation of the classes governed are secured. The address of the Corporation is but one of similar welcomes which His Excellency will receive in the course of his stay in Bombay; for each public body is desirous of impressing upon the head of the local Government the importance of its position, the keen desire of its members to serve the State and the Empire, and its anxiety to enlist the sympathy and good will of the Governor in their undertakings. And the Municipality, more pronouncedly than on any previous occasion, accentuated its ambitions in the way of the improvement of sanitation, and of the amenities of the city, for more healthful dwellings, the extension of medical relief and development of Primary education—schemes in which no doubt they would like the encouragement and assistance of Government.

But, as was only to be expected, Lord Willingdon, though listening sympathetically, made a non-committal reply. He already appreciates the truth of the statement that the prosperity of this great city must depend largely upon the health, and well-being of its inhabitants and the consequent efficiency of its labour supply which is so necessary for the increasing requirements of its industries; but we cannot secure efficiency of labour unless we give the people healthful conditions under which to live. From this utterance we may be permitted to assume that the Municipality in its strife after perfection will have both the sympathy and support of the Governor. His Excellency's prompt acknowledgment of their proposals were, we believe, a happy augury of the harmony in which Government and the Corporation will continue to co-operate for the benefit of the people of this city. Than pure water and plenty of it, clean and healthy dwellings for the working classes and the general alleviation of the lot of the poor, there could be no higher and worthier objects for any statesman to labour; and when, as reflection is now teaching us all, the health and hapiness of the rich and comfortably-off themselves is seen to depend upon the surroundings of the whole community without distinction of race or class, the improvement of the city becomes the very highest end of all patriotic effort. His Excellency may not be an orator; of that we cannot yet judge; but the ease and grace of his reply to the Corporation's courteous address caught the attention of every one on the Bunder; and the speech, short though it was, was felt to be a fitting introduction to the many longer addresses which, in the ordinary course, Lord Willingdon will deliver. The new Governor takes up office in less troubled times than those that followed upon Lord Sydenham's assumption of his duties, and every one earnestly hopes that he will never have to face the difficulties which his predecessor so successfully surmounted; but the government of this Presidency, and even the government of this city and island, with its million of inhabitants, can never, in the most prosperous and quietest seasons, be a sinecure. With divergent and conflicting interests, with feelings easily offended, and with passions quickly roused, the people of a great eastern city, like Bombay, are even more difficult to govern than the inhabitants of a European town for want of that very opportunity of articulate expression which is permitted to the populace of cities in Europe. Happily the people of Bombay are every year becoming more organized, and better able to make known their wants. Although too much is not to be expected of either body upon which the masses are not directly represented, yet Lord Willingdon's task will be all the easier from the help that the enlarged Legislative Council and the Municipal Corporation are able to give him. For, like the officers of his Government, the members of the two large deliberative assemblies are only desirous of interpreting the wishes of their fellow-subjects and of meeting their wants so far as means and ways allow; and the perception of the solidarity of the whole body of the people, including the very poorest, is yearly increasing among the educated classes. For this reason there is still much, and there will always be much, for the Government to do in the Presidency, and for the Government and the Corporation combined to do in the Presidency town. Lord Willingdon created a favourable impression, we have said. First impressions abide, and upon that fact both His Excellency and Lady Willingdon are to be congratulated, Bombay too is to be congratulated; for, has not His Excellency given us his assurance that we may rely on his warm support and encouragement for all sound undertakings, which have, for their object, the raising of a strong and healthy people in our midst, to carry on with efficiency the great works that lie before us in the future. "We are all fellow-citizens of a great empire; it is in that spirit" said His Excellency, "I come amongst you to-day, determined to give my strength, my energies, and all that is best in me, to further the interests, not only of your beautiful city, but of every class and section of the people in the Bombay presidency.' That is the right spirit in which to govern, and we heartily join His Excellency in the trust that, with the help of Divine Providence, his term of office may prove to be a period of ever increasing prosperity, progress, and happiness, to all classes of the community.

**THE ARMY ESTIMATES.**

THE Secretary for War made his annual statement on the 19th ultimo in the House, when he did all that he could to remove the apprehensions which exist in regard to our slender defensive forces. The regular army is 7,740 of all ranks below the establishment. The Territorial Force wants 49,000 men, and the Special Reserve some 22,000 men. The training of the Territorials is inadequate, and no officer of repute would say otherwise. The Government hope that time will be given after war has broken out to train the Territorials to a sufficient state of efficiency to fight trained veterans. Such a dream is begotten of party exigencies. When the blow comes it will be sharp, sudden, and decisive. Again in the matter of aviation, the United Kingdom is far behind both Germany and France, and, as airships and aeroplanes will play a large part in the next war, a great deal more money must be spent on this branch of the service in order to secure safety. These are causes of apprehension which Colonel Seely had to remove. Commencing with aviation, he told the house that our preparation are far more advanced than is generally supposed. The officers engaged in flying, he said, had made it a point of honour that they would not allow their performances to appear in the Press; consequently there has been a large amount of successful practice of which nothing is generally known. The right honourable gentleman added that there have been some remarkable achievements, and he described a few of them.

He also stated that there is much information which cannot properly be published, and he acknowledged the patriotism of the Press in refraining from mentioning what the War Office is doing when the publication of the facts might be useful to possible enemies. The figures which Colonel Seely felt free to give are less unsatisfactory, however, than was feared. The War Office has not adopted large rigid dirigible balloons such as the Zepplins, because it believes them to be unsuited to our needs. It prefers small dirigibles which can be packed easily for transportation, and it is convinced that those in its possession are superior to the craft of any other nation. As regards aeroplanes, it is proposed to have seven squadrons, each consisting of three flights of four aeroplanes with two in reserve for each flight. Five of these squadrons are to completed this year; and at present there are 101 aeroplanes capable of flying. He further stated boldly, after a series of secret experiments conducted by the War Office, that Great Britain has the best aeroplanes in the world. Dealing with the Regular Army, he informed the House that the improvement in the health of the men is equal to the addition of a several thousands to its fighting efficiency, and that the Artillery has been strengthened. The least satisfactory part of his statement was that which dealt with the Territorial Force. He made comparatively little of the deficiency of 16 per cent., and also of the very small amount of training which the men receive. His hope is that, if there were any sudden danger, the thousands of men who have left the Territorials would rejoin, so that there would be no deficiency of numbers. But the whole problem of invasion is to be considered afresh.

**NAVAL GIFTS.**

The Liberal is dissentients, who are against the policy of the Mother Country accepting gifts of battleships and cruisers from Overseas Dominions, explain that they have no desire to throw a wet blanket on the patriotism of the Colonies; but, at the same time, they believe it desirable that offers of the kind should not be taken on the sole authority of the Cabinet. It is contended by these dissentients that the Cabinet has committed itself to expenditure of anything up to £700,000 per annum in the Naval Estimates, without first obtaining the authority of Parliament, as the upkeep of each Dreadnought costs about £125,000 per annum. Of course, the New Zealand and Malay ships have been accepted, and the Canadian ships no doubt will be accepted when they are offered.

Survey parties on the northern frontier of Assam will return as soon as Spring rains set in.

A very large demand for rifles, made in the Kohat Pass factories, is said to have set in. This is another proof of the effect produced by the operations against gun-running from Muscat.

THE *London Gazette* contains a declaration of the King's consent to the marriage of Prince Ernest of Cumberland with Princess Victoria Louise, the daughter of the German Emperor, which is required to legalise in Great Britain the marriage of a descendant of George III.

## ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

### LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON.

### HEARTY FAREWELL AT VICTORIA STATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, March 21.

In spite of the fact that so many people had already left town for the Easter holidays, there was a very large and distinguished gathering at Victoria Railway Station yesterday morning, on the occasion of the departure of the new Governor of Bombay and Lady Willingdon by the boat express for Dover *en route* to India. Previous to entering the special saloon carriage provided for them, Lord and Lady Willingdon received their friends in the Royal Waiting Room, which had been placed at their disposal for the purpose. Among those who came were the Duchess of Sutherland, the Marquis Camden (Lord-Lieutenant of Kent), Viscount and Viscountess Hampden and Lord Emmott (Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies). Of the Bombay people who assisted in the enthusiastic "send-off" I noticed Sir William Lee-Warner, Mr. Mirza Ali Abbas Baig, Sir William Bisset, Sir Walter Hughes, Mr. Samuel Digby, Dr. John Pollen, Mr. K. D. Wacha, etc. The India Office representatives included Sir Thomas Holderness (Permanent Under-Secretary of State), Sir James R. Dunlop-Smith (Political Aide-de-Camp to the Secretary of State), and Lord Crewe's Secretaries, Mr. F. H. Lucas, C.B., and Mr. S. K. Brown. As the train started, loud cheers were given for Lord and Lady Willingdon, who smilingly bowed their acknowledgments and evidently were touched by the extreme heartiness of the demonstration. Unless I am much mistaken, it will not be long before Bombay realises how thoroughly well deserved are these and the other similar manifestations of good-will, of which their Excellencies, as they will be entitled to be called before these words are read, have been the recipients during the past few weeks.

### THE MARCONI SCANDALS.

A great deal of serious interest has been aroused by the action—may I say the apparently friendly action?—in which the Postmaster-General (Mr. Herbert Samuel) and the Attorney-General (Sir Rufus Isaacs) were the plaintiffs, and the well-known and most enterprising of the Paris journals, the *Matin*, was the defendant. Until the case came into court the public generally were in ignorance as to what it was the *Matin* had said about the Marconi affair. The article or rather telegram, complained of was published in February 14, and the English translation read by Sir Edward Carson is as follows:—

"A Financial Scandal in England.
"London, 13th February.

"Specia Telegram to "Le Matin."

"A very grave scandal occupies the English Press. Some little time ago the English Government signed a contract with the Marconi Company by which that company bound itself, in consideration of a large sum, too large, they tell me, to connect by wireless telegraphy all the British Possessions with the Mother Country. Mr. Leo Maxse, the eminent editor of the *National Review*, protested vehemently against the way in which this agreement had been concluded. He imputed that Mr. Herbert Samuel, the Postmaster-General, whose idea it was to enter into the negotiations with the company, had entered into an arrangement with Sir Rufus Isaacs, Attorney-General, also a member of the Government and a brother of Mr. Godfrey Isaacs, the managing director of the Marconi Company. All three had bought shares in the company at an average price of about 50frs., at which these shares were quoted before the opening of the negotiations with the Government, and had resold them at a profit rising to as much as 200frs. per share according as the negotiations enabled it to be foreseen that the contract would be concluded. Mr. Maxse attacked, at the same time, the fact that the contract had been signed in haste on March 17 without having been brought before Parliament as it ought to have been."

It was known beforehand that the proprietors of the *Matin* were prepared to withdraw and apologise in the fullest possible manner, and that both plaintiffs would take advantage of this opportunity of denying in the witness-box that, so far as they are concerned there is no foundation for the scandalous reports which led to the formation of the Parliamentary inquiry now being conducted by a Select Committee of the House of Commons under the presidency of Sir Albert Spicer. So far the proceedings before Mr. Justice Darling followed the anticipated course; but Sir Rufus Isaacs in the course of his evidence caused a great surprise by mentioning that on April 17 he bought 10,000 shares in the American Marconi Company. This happened some six weeks after the contract between the Marconi Company and the British Post Office had been concluded, and SirRufus explained that, before acquiring these shares, which he did quite openly and in his own name, he satisfied himself that the American undertaking had no interest of any sort with the British Government. He went on to say that he sold 1,000 of the shares to Mr. Lloyd George and 1,000 to Lord Murray (then the Master of Elibank and Chief Whip of the Liberal Party. The report continues:—"I was living on very intimate terms with them. We were great personal friends, and are. I told them what I had done and what I knew about the American Company. I told them I should not have gone into it unless I I was satisfied that they had nothing to do with the Marconi Company, or with any contract which ever had been made or might be made with the British Government, and I told them that I thought it was a very good investment. I told them exactly what I had done, and the price I had paid, and that if they liked they could take from me 1,000 shares each at the price I had paid for them. Had either of them known of the American company up to that time?—I do not think so. I am quite sure they never would have gone into it had it not been for what I told them. You sold some of the other shares at a premium?—Yes. And as a result you have 6,400?—I sold 3,570. That sale averaged a profit which eventually brings the whole transaction to my having now 6,430 shares left of the 10,000 shares. The net result of the transaction is that at the present price I have a loss of somewhere about £11,100 or £1,200 if I sold the shares at the present moment. That would be the present position. That is the net result of that one deal?—That is the net result of all the transactions I have ever had either in Marconi or any other wireless enterprise. I do not know whether you are aware if the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Lord Murray made anything?—They stand in about the same position. They have lost a few hundreds each. An eminent light of Nonconformity, the Rev. F. B. Meyer, has come forward to defend Mr. Lloyd George and Sir Rufus Isaacs from the criticism of those who think it would have been better if this transaction, absolutely free though it was from any dishonouring trait, had been disclosed in the debate of October 11. To have made a public statement about the purchase then iwould, in Mr. Meyer's judgment, "have greatly confused the issue which was before the public mind, and might have raised questions which could only be dealt with, as they have been, in a court of law, where the procedure made it possible to explain the whole circumstances." I am afraid I do not quite follow the reverend gentleman. The House of Commons is always extremely generous in allowing the most complete freedom to any member wishing to make a personal explanation in such circumstances. The *Nation*, so far from agreeing with the Rev. F. B. Meyer feels bound, it says, to offer the comment that the public gave Sir Rufus Isaacs's denial of October 11 a wider range, and understood it to falsify the mass of gossip which attributed any participation by any Ministers in any Marconi undertaking. Probably Mr. Massingham makes a little too much of this omission, but I think every unbiassed person must agree with him when he says: "On the transaction itself we are bound to record our view that a grievous error of judgment was committed when Sir Rufus Isaacs touched a share in a Marconi venture—in itself a legitimate and useful enterprise—and commended the transaction to his colleagues." The *Morning Post* goes further and thinks that it would be a sound policy for Ministers to have no dealings on the Stock Exchange of any sort. A stock may look innocent and tempting, but we know that behind the most innocent fruit the old serpent of evil is apt to lurk. And it is highly important that Ministers of State should keep away from all appearance of evil. Both Mr. Lloyd George and Sir Rufus Isaacs are well paid by the country for doing the country's business. They should restrain the desire of further gain until they are in a position of freedom from the affairs of State. We think this rule might be made statutory; but at all events it should be the tradition of high office." If the *Morning Post* means, as is assumed by the *Westminster Gazette* for example, that our public men while they are in office should have no investments at all, it is, I think, going too far. But there is a well-understood difference between buying shares as an investment and buying them as a speculation, and this was what may have been in the mind of the *Morning Post* leader-writer when he advocated such a self-denying ordinance. While the former would be perfectly justifiable, the latter might be open to objection in the case of a Minister of the Crown and especially a member of the Cabinet. Mr. Asquith, speaking in the House of Commons last Friday on Lord Robert Cecil's amendment with reference to House of Commons procedure, said: "I thought that once or twice in the course of the speech of the noble lord, when he told us that it was our business to amend our hearts rather than our rules, he approached perilously near the tone and language of the pulpit. We are accustomed to hear ideals enunciated from the pulpit that we are not always capable of realizing under the hard exigencies of daily life." Mr. Labouchere used to say that if he strictly followed the precepts of Christianity he should be in the Bankruptcy Court. Perhaps, but Caesar's wife must be above suspicion.

### THE BY-ELECTIONS.

Mr. Garvin, in one of his lamentations over the extreme inconvenience to the Unionist Party of Colonel Weston's candidature for Kendal, doubly inconvenient since it has been successful, speaks of the wonderful luck of the Liberals. Certainly they have been very lucky of late. Less than six months ago it looked as if disaster stared them in the face, and that, if by any chance a general election should come about suddenly, as sometimes happens their opponents would return to power with flying colours. Then the Conservatives were in the highest of spirits; now they are in the depths of despair. We used to hear that the Unionists are such a splendidly disciplined party. Well, there has not been much discipline at Kendal, and, what is more, the leaders have been disobeyed in a manner that has been almost humiliating to them, particularly to Mr. Bonar Law. Mr. Law is told by his friends that he should not have tried to make Col. Weston toe

(*Continued on page* 14.)

# The Bombay Gazette

## LITERARY SUPPLEMENT.

BOMBAY—SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1913.


## OUR SERIAL STORY.

### 'THE WHEEL O' FORTUNE.'

BY

**LOUIS TRACY.**

CHAPTER XII.—Continued.

"Shall we keep on under canvas, sir?"

"As long as the wind lasts," said Stump, closing the telescope, and rolling off towards the saloon. Within a minute all hands were on deck. The corporate life of a small ship is closely knit. The word had gone round that a gunboat was in pursuit, and everyone wanted to see her.

Mr. Fenshawe and Baron von Kerber stood apart. The older man was visibly annoyed by this new instance of Italian interference. Royson, pacing the tiny bridge, caught an occasional glimpse of the millionaire's emphatic gestures. The Austrian was more sallow than usual, but that might be the result of his unpleasant experiences on the previous day. Irene came to the bridge. Though she knew that none except the captain might converse with the officer on duty, she whispered timidly.

"They won't fire at us, Mr. Royson, will they?"

He smiled re-assuringly. The tremor in her voice was delightful. It made him forget that wretched ring for a moment.

"No, that is not to be feared, Miss Fenshawe. My own experience of the sea is no greater than your own, but you may be sure the Italians will follow the rules. If they really wish to overhaul us, they will fly a signal soon."

The warship was travelling sixteen knots an hour, the *Aphrodite* seven, so the chase did not last long. About one o'clock the green, white, and red ensign of Italy fluttered to the end of the pursuing vessel's fore-yard, where it could be seen most easily; under it were shown the red and white stripped code signal, and the "J" flag which letter, in the language of the sea, means—"Stop; I have something important to communicate."

The British ensign was run up, followed by the answering pennant, the mainsail was lowered, the foresail backed, and the yacht was brought to, while the Italian ship, which was made out to be the *Cigno*, came on rapidly.

Mrs. Haxton approached Stump, and whispered something in his ear.

"Quite right, ma'am," he nodded. He walked forward, and looked at the crew, mustered in full strength on the fore part.

"Every man, 'cept those on watch, go below," he growled, "an' mind you keep there, with all ports closed, until I ax you to show your ugly mugs on deck."

They obeyed in sulky silence, though they appreciated the reason of the order. Hence, when the *Cigno* stopped her panting engines abreast of the *Aphrodite*, there were many more pairs of eyes watching from the yacht than the Italian captain reckoned on.

The warship lowered a boat. Something went wrong with the gear, the after block jammed, the boat fell and dangled from her davits bows first, and an officer and half a dozen men were thrown into the sea. They were soon rescued, but the mishap did not tend to sweeten the temper of the *Cigno's* commander. A dry officer and crew were requisitioned, and the boat was pulled alongside the yacht.

Stump, with a malicious grin on his face, leaned over the starboard rail.

"Wot is it?" he demanded. "Have you lost yer bearin's?"

The officer replied in Italian, greatly to Stump's disgust.

"I s'pose the chap they ohucked over board was the only Dago among 'em who could speak English," he grunted, but Mrs. Haxton explained that the officer was asking for the gangway to be lowered. Stump nodded to a couple of sailors, and the ladder dropped so smartly that the boat nearly came to grief a second time.

The officer bowed very politely when he reached the deck. Probably he was surprised to find himself in the presence of two such beautiful women. Though Irene spoke Italian, Mrs. Haxton took on herself the roll of interpreter. The *Cigno* carried two letters from the Governor of Massowah, she said. One was addressed to Signor Fenshawe, the other to the signor captain of the British yacht *Aphrodite*. Would the two gentlemen kindly read and acknowledge receipt of the governor's epistles.

Both were purely formal documents. They set forth the official demand that the *Aphrodite* should not attempt to land any of her occupants on Italian territory at other than a recognized port, and warned her owner and commander that the *Cigno* would enforce observance of the request.

At first Mr. Fenshawe refused angrily to give a written reply, but von Kerber prevailed on him, and he wrote:—

"Mr. Hiram Fenshawe begs to inform the Governor of Erythrea that his prohibition of the landing of a British scientific expedition in the colony he rules is arbitrary and unwarranted. Mr. Hiram Fenshawe is further of opinion that the said prohibition is part of the lawless treatment to which he and other members of the yacht's company were subjected during their visit to the 'recognised port of Massowah.' Finally, Mr. Hiram Fenshawe intends to lay the whole matter before the British Foreign Office."

This stiff-necked answer showed clearly that the writer was still on von Kerber's side, no matter what revelations were contained in the letter from London which Royson knew of. Irene copied the note for her grandfather. She made no comment. Perhaps her own island blood was aboil at the cavalier tone of the governor's threat.

Stump's letter was characteristic. It ran:—

"S.Y. *Aphrodite*,

"Lat. 15 010'N., Long. 410 15'E.

"SIR,—Yours to hand. Will act as think fit.

Your's truly,

JOHN STUMP, *Master*.

The disagreeable part of this business ended, the Italian officer conveyed the compliments of the *Cigno's* commander and, on his behalf, invited Signor Fenshawe and the two ladies to luncheon. Mr. Fenshawe civilly declined on the plea that he did not wish to interrupt the voyage, and the envoy went back to his ship.

The *Aphrodite* swung round into the wind, dipped her ensign, and was soon bowling along at her usual rate. The *Cigno* stood away for the coast, but, as the day woreon, it was palpable that she did not mean to part company with the yacht until the Straits of Babelmandeb were passed.

About four o'clock the wind dropped, and the engines were called on. With the night the wind rose again, but veered to the south. The *Cigno's* lights were clearly visible at about three miles distance. Her white masthead light watched the *Aphrodite* without blinking, while wood and green eyes suggested to Irene's fancy some fabled monster of the deep waiting to pounce on the yacht if she deviated an inch from her seaward course.

The girl snatched a few minutes' talk with Royson. Von Kerber, it seemed, had persuaded her grandfather that Alfieri was the paid agent of rival archæologists who had got wind of the Sabæan hoard, and were able to secure the help of the Italian Government. She was convinced that the ill-treatment meted out to them at Massowah had only confirmed the old-gentlemen's determination to beat his opponents at all costs. The burking of his cablegrams, made known by the Baron, was the last straw in an aggravated load. The yacht was going to Aden to enable him to lodge a complaint with the proper authorities, but she would leave almost at once for Somaliland, where a *kafila* would be collected, and a dash made across the Italian frontier. And Dick gathered that Irene herself was inclined to let aff airs run their natural course. He agreed with her, which was to be expected, seeing that he was five-and-twenty and in love. He cudgelled his brains for some pretext to discuss rings, and the manner of wearing them, but his wit failed him there. Irene on the deck of her grandfather's yacht differed in several important particulars from the tremulous girl who clung to him during that blissful journey of the previous night.

He tried to clear up this vital point with Tagg.

"Did you ever give a young lady an engagement ring?" he asked, after judiciously leading his chief to discourse on the frailties of the sex.

"Well," said Tagg reflectively, "it all depen's on the way you take it. I once gev a girl Mizpah ring, which she fancied when she saw it in a pawnshop window. Next time I met her she told me she'd swopped it for a dress improver. The fellow she was goin' to marry didn't like the motter as comin' from me, you see, but the funny thing was she never said a word about him when she saw me buyin' the ring. Since then, I kep' me money in me pocket."

Royson took the morning watch, from four a.m. till eight. Stump joined him soon after down, and appeared to be anxious about the yacht'sexact position. So far as Dick could judge from the chart they were in safe waters; nevertheless, the stout skipper did not rest content until the tall peak of Jebel Aduali opened up clear of Jebel Ash Ali, with Sanahbor Island bearing west.

A lighthouse on the mainland flashed a bright ray at them before the rising sun rendered its warning unnecessary. Still dogging them, the *Cigno* followed in their wake at half speed, but Stump gave no eye to the warship. He continued to scan the coast intently. A low, double-peaked hill intervened beween the lofty Jebel Aduali and the ship. When its saddle cut the summit of the more distant mountain, Stump changed the course sharply. To Royson's surprise the yacht turned due west, and headed for the point, whence the lighthouse had gleamed half an hour earlier.

And now, instead of looking ahead, Stump kept his telescope glued on the *Cigno*. A cloud of smoke from the gunboat's funnels showed that she had noted the *Aphrodite's* new direction, and meant to take a close interest in it. She had a few miles to make up, but that was a simple matter, and her nose swong to the south-west as she raced for the bay towards which the yacht was steaming.

Both vessels held on, following converging lines, for nearly an hour. But that time they were hardly a mile apart. SuddenlyStump sent the *Aphrodit* round uutil she lay on her previous course. In a word, after standing in for the land in the most decided manner, he was now making for the Straits again.

This behaviour apparently puzzled the Italian vessel, as, indeed, it succeeded in puzzling Royson and the man at the wheel, while the looks cast towards the bridge by the watch, who were mainly employed in swabbing the deck, told that the men were commenting on the yacht's erratic wandering

All at once the blare of a siren came faintly over the shimmering sea, and Stump chuckled triumphantly.

"He's found it," he roared, his voice almost rivalling the hoarseness of the faroff foghorn. "Sink me if that Dago wasen't so taken up with pipin' my antics that he's gone an' done it!

"Done what, sir?" asked Dick, seeing that his respected skipper was in hilarious mood.

"Run his bloomin' *Cigno* on to the Scilla Shoal. Damme, I thought he'd do it. Listen to him," for another wail reached them from the disconsolate warship. "He's fixed there as though he was glued to it. He'll have to jettison all his bunker an' a gun or two afore he gets off. They tell me *Cigno* means 'swan.' I wonder wot's the I-talian for 'goose.' Go and tell Tagg. Tell him to tumble up quick, if ony for the sake of old times."

Royson roused the chief, and gave him the skipper's message. Tagg, rubbing his eyes, came on deck. He looked at the *Cigno*, heard her dismal trumpeting, and slowly took in the surroundings.

"Well, s'elp me!" he grinned. "Sorry to rake cold ashes, cap'n, but isn't that where you piled up the *Ocean Qncen*?"

"Don't I know it!" growled Stump. "One solid month we stuck there, didn't we, Tagg? Threw overboard two thousand tons o' best Cardiff, an' then had to be hauled off by another tramp. Well, good-bye, Swan. I'll report you at Perim. An' mind you take care o' them letters. It'ud be a pity if the governor didn't 'ave 'em in time. By gad, I never thought Iboure the *Ocean Queen* a good turn. She lost me my birth,' an, nearly cost me my ticket, but she's made it up to-day. Come on, Tagg, we'll have a tot o' rum an, drink to the rotton ole hulk which gev' us best ag'in that swaggerin' I-talian. My godfather, won't Becky be pleased when she hears it?"

And the two dived below to partake of the generous spirit which pays homage to the rising sun while the *Cigno* bleated her distress to deaf ears.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE SIGN IN THE SKY.

"There is a spice of the nomed in all of us," said Irene, pulling up her hardy Somali pony and allowing him to graze on some prickly plant from which a grass-fed animal would have turned in hungry disgust. "Here am I, quite new to desert life, enjoying it to the full. Perhaps my remote ancestors were gipsies. Do I look like a gipsy, Mr. Royson?"

"My acquaintance with gipsies is limited," said Dick. "Once, being free from office troubles on Derby Day, I walked over Epsom Downs, and was beseeched many times to have my fortune told. Most of the prophetesses—they were all of your sex, Miss Fenshawe—were blessed with exceedingly fine complexions and beautiful eyes. If these are marked features of the gipsy tribe—"

"Don't you dare bring me out here in order to pay compliments."

"Indeed, I am but stating the bare truth to your face."

"If you persist, then, I shall be compelled to act the part of a gipsy, and tell your fortune, and I warn you that it will not be a very cheerful hearing."

Royson gazed beyond her towards a white mist which shrouded the eastern horizon. Overhead the delicious blue of early morning was yielding to the noonday tint of molten copper.

"Even if we turn back to-day, there are thirty marches between us and the sea," he said, with seeming irrelevance.

But these two were beginning to understand one another, and the girl coloured under the deep tan of sun and air.

"Whenever we are alone now you insist on talking nonsense," she said. "I really believe the desert has made you lightheaded. Please be serious for a moment. I brought you here to—"

"I am glad you have corrected yourself. A moment ago you charged me with bringing you here."

"Well, then, we came here, if one must be so accurate, to be away from the others. At least, I mean—Well, that is a stupid way of putting it, but it will serve—"

"It has served most admirably," said Royson glancing back to the long-drawn out caravan crossing the shallow valley they had just quitted.

"There you go again," she cried, with just a touch of petulence in her tone. "You know very well that I did not mean what I said."

"Not even when you promised to tell my fortune?"

"I can explain myself that'way if you like. Your fortune is singularly like my own at the present moment. You are accompanying a crowd of people who don't know where they are going, or what they mean to do when they get there. I am quite sure the Baron is befogged, or, if that is not a happy expression in this wonderful atmosphere, shall I say lost? I don't speak Arabic, but I can read that man's face, and I watched him this morning when he was consulting our so-called guide. In plain English; Mr. Royson, we are drifting, in the vain hope that somewhere out there we shall find five hills in a clump. I don't object in a sense. It is a very delightful picnic party from one point of view. But I hate uncertainly, and I loathe deceit, and here we are at the mercy of both, while my grandfather is so taken up with the joy of arranging everything, which von Kerber very cleverly leaves to him, that he simply won't listen to me when I suggest the need of more definite information. And just think of it! Five hills! With a rocky desert in front and five thousand hills to the left. What is to be the end of it all? Are we to go wandering on till we march into Suez, or Cairo?"

"Our sheik is a marvel at finding oases," said Dick. "I wonder if there is a string of them all the way between here and——"

"Mr. Royson," broke in Irene, "you are the only person to whom I can confide my doubts and fears. They may be silly, but please don't adopt that tone. It hurts."

Royson, who had dismounted, slipped his Arab's bridle under an arm and strode a pace nearer.

"Don't you see that we can do nothing at present?" he said earnestly. "I am alive to the difficulties which may beset us in the near feature; but what would you have me do, Miss Fenshawe? If your grandfather were not of the party, I know exactly what I would propose—at least, I think I know."

"And that is?"

"That Stump and some of our men should escort you and Mrs. Haxton back to Pajura, and let our Austarin friend ride his hobby to death; and believe me, I am not consulting my own wishes in saying that.

"Don't you wish to return?"

"No. I love this arid land. I never see the supercilious curl of a camel's lip or meet the bland contempt of his eye but I imagine him saying—'Ah, Fieringhi, were it not for your white skin I might whisper strange secrets into your ear, but you are an unbelieving dog, so perforce I remain dumb." Hence, Miss Fenshawe, inclination pulls one way and common sense the other. As matters stand, I plead guilty to a profound gladness that common sense has not swayed us today, and may escape us to-morrow. Candidly, I am enjoying myself immensely."

"Then there is nothing more to be said," cried Irene, yielding somewhat to his buoyancy. "Shall we go on, or wait here for the *kafila* to overtake us."

"Unless I am greatly mistaken," we shall find the usual oasis hidden in a depression about two miles ahead, Our excellent sheikh, Abdur Kadir, times the morning march to end preciseley at ten o'clock. It is now a quarter to nine. Our camels march two and a half miles per hour, and we are three quarters of a mile ahead. Therein, Miss Fenshawe, you have a first-rate example of deductive reasoning, so I propose that we advance steadily, and look for a cluster of palms. If, happily, their shade is not taken up by other wanderers you will be out of the sun long before the caravan arrives. What say you?"

"Some day I shall stamp my foot and say 'No'—shriek it at you, in fact. I hate any one who is always right, and you seem to be utterly different since we felt the *Aphrodite*. I have never seen such a change in a man. One would think you were born in the desert. And you are learning Arabic ten times more quickly than I."

"I do not find favour in your eyes this morning, though it is good to know that I have reformed, since, by your own showing, I must have been always wrong aboard ship," said Dick, remounting.

"Oh, it is a perfect luxury to have some one to pitch into," cried the girl, stirring the Somali with her heel.

"But won't you tell me what I have done that vexes you, Miss Fenshawe?"

"You are absurd. You pretend that you see nothing; whereas I am sure you see more than I, but you refuse to speak."

Royson seemed to be singularly unaffected by this outburst. He caught the angry flush on the girl's forehead, and, as was his way when the stubborn fit seized him, threw his head back, with lips set. Irene stole a look at him, and laughed constrainedly.

"Very well. If you won't talk I must," she said, with a great air of determination. "It is about Mrs. Haxton."

"A most interesting topic," said Royson,

"That is what my grandfather seems to think."

"He told me last night that he considers her a singularly well-informed woman."

"For well-informed read artful," exclaimed the girl bitterly. "Have you forgotten what I said to you in the Canal? When we began our voyage, Mrs. Haxton and the Baron were as good as engaged. Now they have reached some agreement, which permits Mrs. Haxton to fly for higher matrimonial game than a penniless adventurer."

"Do you really think that?"

Royson had grown suddenly serious. He haif turned in the saddle so as to seek the added inspiration of Irene's expression, but she kept her eyes studiously averted, and the broad-brimmed pith-hat she wore helped to conceal her face. But she answered readily.

"I am quite certain of it. How else could I discuss it with you?"

"The view I take is that she merely wishes to give von Kerber every chance. So long as Mr. Fenshawe remains interested—beguiled, if you like—she switches his thoughts away from the object of our journey. Your grandfather is a masterful man, Miss Fenshawe. If he suspected that we were following a wild-goose chase he would turn south again this very hour."

"Yet I am sure of my ground," she persisted.

Royson's horse started and shied. A small brown snake, coiled up in the sunlight, and almost invisible amongst the stones, squirmed rapidly into a crevice beneath a rock. Such incidents in the desert were too frequent to demand comment. Dick patted the Arab's neck and soon soothed him.

"Failing our discovery of this fabled treasure, I can appreciate Mrs. Haxton's willingness to marry a millionaire," he went on.

"Yet there are difficulties in the way. That viper reminds me of one. Would not von Kerber object?"

"No," said Irene.

They jogged along in silence for some distance. The girl added nothing to her emphatic monosyllable. Dick felt a tugging at his heart-strings, which was becoming a dangerously frequent symptom.

"As you have favoured me with your confidence thus far, won't you take the next step, and tell me why you credit Baron von Kerber with such complaisance?" he demanded.

"A woman should not always be asked for reasons, Mr. Royson." said she lightly.

"In the graver events of life one wishes for them, nevertheless."

(To be continued.)

YOU BET.

Little Katherine—"I know something I shan't tell!"

Crusty Bachelar—"Never mind dear. You'll get over that habit as you get older."

JUST FOR LUCK.

Little Girl—"Please, cook, will you say 'oo'?"

Cook—"Why?"

Little Girl—"Cos nurse says it's awfully lucky to hear the cook 'oo'" (cuckoo).

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THE

## Homes of Robert Burns

BY

**H. MAKINSON**

(Author of "The Cronies of Burns," "Burns, His Character, and Influence," etc.).

VI.

DUMFRIES.

"The Queen of the South"—the name bestowed by local enthusiasts upon the country town, which contains the last of the dwellings of Burns, dispenses with all extraneous flattery; and, to other charms, an attribute has been added by the Bard, who refers to Dumfries as

"Maggie by the banks o' Nith,
A dame wi' pride enough."

In the matter of historic import Dumfries may well be proud, for, far back as the twelfth century, William the Lion conferred the status of a Royal Burgh. His grand niece, Devorgilla, daughter of the last of the lords of Galloway, and widow of John Baliol, was also a benefactor to this fine town, for she built the graceful bridge, called after her own name—under the arches of which, for well-nigh six hundred years, the Nith has poured its waters. Baliol College, Oxford, was founded by this lady in honour of her husband, as was also Sweetheart Abbey, near the Solway, within which she lies buried, with his heart upon her breast.

From the gentle Devorgilla we must now turn to the daring and warlike Robert the Bruce. This Scottish hero was in Dumfries in the year 1305. The first glimpse we get of the warrior is when, with pale face and haggard look, he rushes out of the Greyfriars Church, shouting to his friends and upholders, "I doubt I have slain the Comyn."—The "I'll mak siccar" reply of the Earl of Kirkpatrick is well known to every British school-boy, but, drastic though this unworthy method of removing a rival might be, it was the cause, in after years, of the ill-fated expedition of Douglas to the Holy Land, with the heart of the Hero of Bannockburn.

PRINCE CHARLIE AT DUMFRIES.

History now takes us forward with a bound to the days of the Scottish Solomon, King James VI. In the town hall hangs the famous "Siller gun" the gift to the Dumfries Burgesses, as a prize for marksmanship. Since the last competition, nearly three quarters of a century have gone, but, on every occasion of a contest, the "Queen of the South" has donned her holiday attire. Pressing onward through the vale of time, the year 1745 brought the skirl of the pipes, for the Highlanders and Prince Charlie arrived then, in the course of the retreat to the North, from Derby. The affrighted inhabitants might have had the Highlanders as guests long enough, were it not for a false alarm of the approaching foe, which caused the whole army to take a hasty leave. Before setting off, the Prince invited the local authorities to hand over two thousand pounds., and two thousand pairs of shoes. The leather and the "bawbees" were not furnished in phenomenal haste, with the result that the Provost, and Mr. Walter Riddle of Glenriddel, were carried away as hostages, pending the handing over of the levy. But there is no halt in the march of time. Full fifty years had passed since fatal Culloden overthrew the hopes of the Stewarts and the faithful Highlanders, and then Dumfries was invaded again.

On this occasion it was the Prince of lyrists,, with his small following, and modest imperimenta, leaving natures's open domain at Ellisland for the narrow confines of the Wee Vennel. Hitherto the breezy knowes and brawling burns were to him inspiration's treasury. The mavis among the pines, and the lark in the blue, were the detonations of the sweetness of his lays, while the grandeur of the hills and the fury of the storm, were the reflex of the loftiness and power of his Muse. To a student of Burns it is about as easy to associate nature's own inspired Bard with a kennel as with a Vennel, even without the "wee." But he is already taking up his abode, and, as "facts are chiels that winna ding," where he leads thither we must go. We here declare, however, the stubborn conviction that, ever since the change from country to town, Burns presented to the world the depressing spectacle of a man at war with his environment. Robert Heron, the contemporary, and author of the first memoir of the Poet, speaks cogently on this new departure, in his "Life of Robert Burns," and his remarks may be reproduced fittingly here. He says:—"From this time his wit became more gloomy and sarcastic, and his conversation and writings began to assume a misanthropical tone, by which they had not been before in any eminent degree distinguished. But with all his failings, his was still that exalted mind, which had raised itself above the depression of its original condition, with all the energy of the lion pawing to free his limbs from the yet encumbering earth."

THE CURSE OF TOO GREAT LEISURE.

After this statement, duty leads us on to consider the various forces entrenched around the Poet's humble dwelling, and how they reacted upon, and affected his latter years. Those of us who have passed some portion of our lives in a country town, like Dumfries, will not fail to appreciate the comments of Mr. Robert Chambers, on this particular episode in Burns' life;for they carry with them the hall mark of talent, and the flavour of personal experience of life under like conditions, in days now remote:—"The curse of country towns," says Chambers, "is the partial and entire idleness of large classes of the inhabitants. There is always a cluster of men living on competencies, and a greater number of tradesmen, whose shop duties do not occupy half their time. Till a very recent period dissipation in greater or lesser intensity was the rule and not the exception among these men; and in Dumfries sixty years ago this rule held good. In those days, tavern enjoyments were in vogue among men, who do not now enter a public place of entertainment once in a twelve month. The weary waste of spirits and energy at these soaking evening meetings was deplorable. It was a life without progress or profit, or any gleam of a tendency to moral elevation. The only redemption to be hoped for it was in such scintillations of wit and eloquence as a man like Burns could give. For him on the other hand to do so was to sacrifice the bread of angels before blocks and dolts. His own inclination hitherto was rather to shun than to court the bacchanalian revel, and there was a literal truth in what he told the Countess of Glencairn as to bringing his punch bowl from its dusty corner, on her ladyship's birthday."

It was influences such as these that sat over against Scotland's Bard during the little while it was given his fellow mortals to see him and hear his voice. For the sake of a great name, we would wish the elimination of tendencies to excess, on his part, which brought the severest self-condemnation, but through it all too much cannot be made of the fact that the main lines of official conduct and immortal song, were always kept clear. And it is gratifying to know that ulterior investigation has disproved the findings of early biographers, who listened to exaggeration, distortion, and untruth, and, what was worse, printed them. The thought, however, that incenses, above everything, the latter generations, who have had the opportunity to realise the genius of this illustrious man, is the harassing fact that he should have prostituted his heaven-given gifts before the poltroon, and the ne'er-do-weels of his time among high and low. Under any conditions there is no escape from calumny; but the poet, having once touched pitch of this order, made himself a target for the traducer and the censorious, thus adding a substantial quota to those thoughtless follies that

"laid him low,
And stained his name."

However, though we have had to pass through the dirty suburbs of these social relationships, we now approach the immortal city of the genius of the Bard, with its pleasent thoroughfares and stately squares. Such masterpieces as "Duncan Gray," "The Lea Rig," "Highland Mary," "The soldier's Return," and others show that, on the poetic altar at Dumfries, the fire of his muse was burning brightly.

THREE FAVOURITE WALKS.

In the year 1793 a more commodious house received the Poet and his family, and the help of an assistant considerably lightened the home cares of the winsome Jean. The good man of the house, too, was given to hospitality, and the new dwelling was the rallying ground, not only of the next door neighbour, but of visitors from up and down, and over the Border. To this day the folks of Dumfries are fond of pointing out the poet's most frequented resorts, and his favourite haunts. On this interesting point, Allan Cunnigham speaks with contemporary knowledge, when he says:—"Burns has three favourite walks: on the Dock Green by the river side; among the ruins of Lincluden and towards the Martingdon Ford on the north side of the Nith. This latter place was secluded, commanded a view of the distant hills, and the romantic towers of Lincluden, and afforded soft green-sward banks to rest upon, and the sight and sound of the stream. Here he composed many of his finest songs. The Autumn was his favourite season, and the twilight his favourite hour."

Though he reclined now by another waterway, full well we know that the thoughts of the Bard often strayed back to the old days on the banks of the Ayr; and though the sound which broke upon his ear was the murmur of the Nith, the gurgle of the more northern river was in his soul, when he sang:—

"There Summer first unfold her robes.
And there the langest tarry:
For there I took the last farewell,
Of my sweet Highland Mary."
"The golden hours on angel wings,
Flew o'er me and my dearie,
For dear to me as life and life,
Was my sweet Highland Mary."

Lincluden Abbey—its memories and past glory all crumble away with its hoary walls—encompassed the retrospective imagination of the Poet, and drew from him those lines which, for solemnity and beauty, will probably never again be equalled. We would here wish to present them all, but must, reluctantly, content ourselves with a few of the closing numbers:—

"And hark! what more than mortal sound
Of music breathes the pile around?
"Tis the soft chanted choral song
Whose tones the echoing aisles prolong;
Till thence, returned, they softly stray
O'er Cluden's wave with fond delay;
Now on the rising gale swell high,
And now in fainting murmurs die;
The boatmen on Nith's gentle stream,
That glistens in the pale moonbeam,
Suspend their dashing oars to hear
The holy anthem loud and clear;
Each worldly thought awhile forbear
And mutter forth a half form'd prayer;
But, as I gaze, the vision fails
Like frost-work touched by southern gales;
The altar sinks, the tapers fade,
And all the splendid scene's decay'd;
In wonder fair the painted pane
No longer glows with holy stain,
But, through the broken glass, the gale
Blows chilly from the musty vale;
The bird of Eve flits sullen by:
Her home these aisles and arches high
The choral hymn that erst so clear
Broke softly sweet on fancy's ear,
Is drowned amid the mournful scream
That breaks the magic of my dream!
Roused by the sound I start and see
The ruined, sad, reality."

AN INTERESTING COMMUNICATION.

Golden hours are these vigils at the Martingdon Ford, both for Scotland and for immortal song, and the Poet was wont to linger till the moon began to "glower" at him over the hill. When at length he reached his fireside easy chair, his custom was to swing backward and forward, humming to himself the while, and adapting his own words to suit the rhythm of some old Scot's melody. The work then passed through the refining process of Jean's musical voice, and, if any of the phrasing was found to be unsympathetic with the score, or in any way harsh, it was eliminated. A letter to Mr. George Thomson with the poetical enclosure would end the day, and we do ourselves the pleasure to familiarise the reader with one of these interesting communications:—

"Burns to Mr. Thomson."

Nov. 8th, 1792.—If you mean, my dear sir, that all the songs in your collection, shall be poetry of the first merit, I am afraid you will find more difficulty in the underking than you are aware of. There is a peculiar rhythm in many of our airs, and a necessity of adapting syllables to the emphasis, or what I could call the feature notes of the tune, that cramp the poet, and lay him under almost insuperable difficulties.

I have hitherto deferred the sublimer, more pathetic, airs, until more leisure as they will take, and deserve, a greater effort. However, they are all put into your hands, as clay into the hands of the potter, to make one vessel to honour and another to dishonour.

Farewell,

"Robert Burns."

It was in answer to one of these occasional Epistles that Mr. Thomson took upon himself to send the Bard that much discussed Five Pound Note. To criticise the actions of a man who is long since *non est* and therefore unable to defend himself is always a delicate matter. Of course, Burns insisted, that his poetical contributions to Mr. Thomson's Work were to be considered as "either above price or below price." Still to send a five pound note to a man, who, as an asset, has been worth hundreds of millions sterling to his country, is certainly matter for mixed reflection. Let us sincerely hope that there is no analogy in the case to the individual who, in the presence of Burns, and an excited crowd, was saved from death by drowning at Greenock. Once safely on shore this person handed his dripping rescuer a shilling, whereupon the indignant witnesses were for pitching the ungrateful human salvage back into the sea. Burns raised his hand aloft. "My friends," he cried, "calm yourselves and quietly disperse. The gentleman himself knows his own value better than we do." The fact is that Mr. George Thomson let slip a great opportunity to cheer the heart of a man, who, confessedly was "ower blate tae seek." Mr. Thomson might urge that he was dealing with the proudest stomach in christendom, but every one is quite aware that, when a gracious act falls to be done, a thousand avenues are open.

The Poet and his eldest boy were daily companions, and conned over "Caesar" together before school hours. "Amor vincit omnia, is all I know of Latin or care to know" was the jocular declaration of Burns, but a man is known by the company he keeps, and as already mentioned, schoolmasters were the associates to whom he most inclined. Ever reticent, how much he knew will never be found out, but that the Bard was possessed of considerable culture, is now on all hands agreed. To his family the poet was an elder brother, but terrible discord prevailed when there was any evasion of, or departure from, the truth. Their schoolmaster was Mr. James Gray, the mathematician, and some of us yet, who have attended a Parish School, have stinging recollections of the result of our incorrect solutions of the terrible problems in "Gray."

INTIMATES OF THE POET.

On the social side of his character one well-known friend of the poet, Mr. John Syme, of Ryedale, looms largely in the Dumfries period. With Mr. Syme he explored the wilds of Galloway, and of this tour the laird of Ryedale has left an interesting narrative, including that turmoil of nature on the Galloway Moor, amid which was composed the soul-stirring Ode:

Scots whai have wi' Wallace bled,
Scots when Bruce has often led,
Welcome to your gory bed,
Or to Victory.

It is to be regretted that the sayings and speeches of this wonderful Scotsman have not been preserved, We might, however, give here, with some degree of appropriateness, an account of a meeting, at which the Poet and Dr. Maxwell, of Dumfries, were present, along with two other gentlemen, one of whom is the narrator. He writes:—"The Poet was in his best vein. I can never forget the animation and glorious intelligence of his countenance, the rich deep tones of his musical voice, and those matchless eyes' which absolutely appeared to flash fire, and stream forth rays of living light. It was not conversation I heard, it was an outburst of noble sentiment, brillant wit, and a flood of sympathy and good will to fellow men."

Perregles, in the vicinity of Dumfries, was the abode of Lady Winifred Maxwell, the grand danghter of the Earl of Nithsdale. She was an enthusiastic Jacobite, and an admiring friend of the Bard. To her he sent a copy of his "Lament of Mary Queen of Scots," and the work so delighted the fair recipient that she presented the author with a snuff box, upon the lid of which was a portrait of the beautiful Scottish Queen. We make mention of this incident, to acquaint the reader with a stanza or two of the Poet's Ballad on the building of Terregles,which he wrote in reciprocation of the kindly feeling

(*Continued on page 2.*)

## HOMES OF ROBERT BURNS.

(*Continued from page* 1.)

which ever existed between him, and the Nithsdale family, and the lines are in his happiest vein :—

"The noble Maxwells and their powers.
Are coming o'er the border.
And they'll gae big Terregles towers.
And set them a' in order.
And they declare Terregles fair;
For their abodes they chuse it;
There's no a heart in a' the land
But's lighter at the news o't."

Among the intimates of the Poet, in his latter years, the Riddells, of Woodley Park, are prominent, and as he was accustomed there to meet the Friars Carse branch of the family, their friendship was doubly dear. These are a few of the many, closely associated with the life of the Bard in Dumfries. But Burns was a cosmopolitan, and while somewhat reserved in department all classes of the populace were ranked among his friend. This was evidenced towards night fall, when the news of the day from the different centres was being awaited. The Poet was wont then to be in the midst of the waiting crowd, and fearlessly gave vent to his views on political and social questions, his opinions becoming the theme of many a wrangling dispute in the taverns, when the "reeming swats" went round. Tidings reached the Government of his utterances, and the Poet was made acquainted with the fact that he had incurred resentment. Throughout the town the report that he was dismissed gained credence, but he was able to give the assurance that his political sins were forgiven. The Government officials informed the Bard that his duty was not to think, but to act, an injunction which causes the lover of the memory of the Bard, to smile through his tears, and to make him think how often Burns, under the control of redtapeism, must have felt like a fish out of water. No political plotter, however, was Scotland's Bard, but while he was a buttress to the Government, especially during the threatened Napoleonic invation, nevertheless, his heart bled for the palpable wrongs under which existence had, in his day, to be endured, and many of which have now been righted. And with some satisfaction we note that, like the voice of a clarion, the answer of Burns to the muzzling order of the Government, rang out clear in the early days of 1795, and from end to end of the island, there re-echoed the words:—

"Ye see you birkie ca'd a lord,
Wha struts and stares an' a' that,
Tho' hunders answers at his word,
He's but a cuif for a' that.
For a' that an' a' that,
Their ribbon, star an' a' that.
The man o' independent mind,
He looks and laughs at a' that.
What though on hamely fare we dine,
Wear hodden grey an' a' that,
Gie fools their silks and knaves their wine.
A man's a man for a' that,
For a' that and a' that,
Their dignities an' a' that,
The pith o' sense' the pride o' worth
Are higher far that a' that."

### A PATRIOT IN PRACTICE.

The days these sentiments first saw the light were the mencing times, when Napoleon, meditating invasion, massed his troops on the coast of France. The panic among the British was at its height when Burns' Ode of Defence and Defiance appeared, and did more than all the British Ministry put together to steady the unsettled public mind, and to tune national resolve into enthusiatic action. The opening lines are these :—

"Does haughty Gael invasion threat?
Then let the loon beware Sir!
There's wooden walls upon our seas,
And Volunteers on shore Sir!"

The result of the influence of this trumpet blast was that, among the new Volunteer Movement, small companies became big Battalions, and in a wonderfully short space of time the "Nation of shopkeepers," as Nepoleon called Britian, was in battle array, a transformation which imbued the French Emperor with the idea that discretion was the better part of valour.

It will occur to most people that at least a word of thanks was due, by the Government of the day, to the Poet and patriot, but the great mind of this prince of the Muse cared for none of these things. So we turn away too, from consideration of them, to have a look at him as he stood in the ranks at Dumfries. His individuality even under busby and plume, is unmistakeable. The swarthy look, the flashing eye, and forward stoop, acquired when a boy doing a man's work for his father's sake, at Mount Oliphant, all unite to invest him with a personality which bars similitude. Burns was a patriot in practice as well as in faith. He was in the habit of attending the ministration, in Dumfries, of the Rev. Mr. Inglis of the Secession Church, because that divine "preached what he believed and practised what he preached," and it was on this principle that he enrolled himself a member of one of the initiatory companies of British Volunteers.

Ere passing from the military aspect of the Poet's career, perhaps we might make mention of his adventure with a war-worn soldier. The warrior happened to be passing a wayside Inn, when he heard someone tapping on the window who beckoned him within. The soldier was not long in discovering that he was to be the guest of the Poet Burns. Right valiantly did the man of war fight his battle over again, and in one of his compositions, reminiscence of the incident drew from Burns the most expressive six lines that ever he wrote:—

"Bring a Scotsman frae his hill,
Clap in his cheek a Hieland gill,
Say sic is Royal Geordie's will
And there's the foe!
His only thocht is hoo tae kill,
Twa at a blow."

When the soldier held on his way, the poet wrote the never-to-be-forgotten poem. "The Soldier's Return." Here we crave the liberty to quote a verse or two, and all the verses are beautiful:—

"At length I reached the bonnie glen,
Where early life I sported,
I passed the mill and trysting thorn
Where Nancy aft I courted.
Wha spied I but my ain dear maid
Down by her mother's dwelling,
And turn'd me round to hide the flood,
That in my een was swelling.
Wi altered voice quoth I sweet lass,
Sweet as yon hawthorn's blossom,
O happy, happy may he be,
That's dearest to thy bosom,
My purse is light I've far tae gang,
And fain would be thy lodger,
I've served my King and country lang,
Take pity on a sodger.
Sae wistfully she gaz'ed on me,
And lovelier was than ever,
Quo she, 'a sodger ance I lo'ed,
Forget him shall I never;
Our humble cot, an' namely fare,
Ye freely shall partake it,
That gallant badge—the dear cockade
Ye're welcome for the sake o't.'
She gazed, she reddened like a rose,
Syne paled like only lily;
She sank within my arms and cried,
'Art thou my ain dear Willie.'
'By him that made yon sun and sky,
By whom true love's regarded,
I am the man; and thus may still
True lovers be rewarded!
'The wars are o'er and I'm come hame,
And find, the still true-hearted,
Tho' poor in gear, we're rich in love,
And mair, we'se ne'er be parted.'
The brave poor sodger ne'er despise,
Nor count him as a stranger,
Remember he's his country's stay,
In day and hour of danger."

### FROM WEAKNESS TO WEAKNESS.

To the last of the Poet's chequered years we now come, when the ills that flesh is heir to were rendered more irritating and less bearabie by sickness. But though to everyone the altered appearance of the great-souled Poet gave unmistakable evidence that he was alarmingly ill, the flag of the muses was still unfurled. In answer to the kind enquires of his regimental Colonel, he sent the following reply, which is characteristic as ever :—

"My honour'd Colonel, deep I feel,
Your interest in the Poet's weal,
Ah! now sma' heart hae I tae speel
The steep Parnassus;
Surrounded thus by bolus pill
And potion glasses.
Dame life, tho' fiction out may trick her.
And in paste gems and frippery deck her.
Oh! flickering, feeble and unsicker,
I've' found her still.
Aye wavering like the willow wicker
'Tween good and ill.
But lest you think I am uncivil,
To plague you with this drauntingdrivel.
Abjouring a' intentions evil
I quat my pen:
The Lord preserve us frae the deevil,
Amen! Amen!"

At this period of thePoet's life, the long silence of his correspondent and friend, Mrs. Dunlop, preyed upon his mind. A few days before his lips were closed for ever, he wrote her thus, "I have written so often without receiving any answer that I would not trouble you again, but for the circumstances in which I am .... Your friendship with which, for many years, you honoured me was a friendship dearest to my soul. Your conversation and especially your correspondence were at once highly entertaining and instructive. With what pleasure did I break up the seal! The remembrance yet adds one pulse more to my poor palpitating heart. Farewell!" These words are sad enough, but it is a relief to know that the Poet, while still in life, received a satisfactory explanation of the silence of his dear old friend.

Dr. Maxwell, the medical adviser of the Bard, did what he could, and in all assiduity, to perserve his patient's comparatively young life. And he prevailed on him to make his home, for a little, near the chalybeate Well at Brow, on the Solway. The Poet had recently been acting as Supervisor of Excise, and, in a few weeks, was looking forward to the full official appointment. On considerations such as these, coupled with his seaside change, he built up his hopes, but alas, our Poet was unable to make up the lee-way, and went from weakness to weakness. Amoung those who came to show solicitude was Mrs. Riddel of Woodley Park, and with her talked earnestly concerning his temporary affairs, his writing, his hopes, and his harrowing fears. Before returning home to die, he visited the Manse of Ruthwell, and to the young lady there, who essayed to pull down the blind to shade him from the sun, the Bard gently said :—

"'Tis kindly meant but let it be,
No more these bonny blinks I'll see
For soon that sun will set for me,
In night that knows no morrow,
Then farewell departing day:
Shine out once more with kindly ray
Upon this brow of sorrow."

### THE LAST DAYS.

On the return home the Poet's bonndry Jean was incapacitated from attending on him, but the place of his "dear love," as he called her, was taken by the kind and gentle Jessie Lewers. The distracted Jean was, however, carried into the room where he lay, for she knew, too well, that her king who could do no wrong, was "wearin,' awa to the land o' the Leal.' On the twenty-first of July, 1796, the spirit of Robert Burns took its flight at the rising of the sun, but on his name his fame. and his popularity, it has never set, and it never will. In him death has been swallowed up in victory, for, as the ages go, he continues, with ever increasing vitality, to live in the hearts of his countrymen, and his fellowmen beyond it, for his sympathies overleaped nationality.

The southland town, on the funeral day of the Bard, was a scene oi deep and general mourning. In the Town Hall during the night of the twenty-fourth of July the remains lay in state, and, on the day following they were borne to the grave, with military honours, through an avenue of tears, for a tremendous concourse, from far and near, were visibly affected, as they witnessed the passing hence of Caila's Minstrel.

For some years a modest stone marked the original burial ground of Robert Burns and his two boys, which Jean took wifely and motherly care, to keep tended and tidy, and where Wordsworth came and wept. In 1815, when Burns was "better kent" as he prophesied, a stately Mausoleum, provided by love gifts from both hemispheres, was erected in a more commodious part of St. Michael's Churchyard. Thither the remains of the Poet and his little ones were removed, and now it is the grave of his household, as well as the guard-room of his own gallant heart.

By the good folks of the "Queen of the south" the Poet Burns had much kindness shown him, especially towards the close of his years. Nevertheless in the eyes of the visitor, from our own and other countries, the waters of the Nith seem to have lost their sparkle, for there is a universally prevailing feeling, that a certain limited section of the Dumfries contemporary community dealt, arrogantly and bitterly, towards the great soul in their midst, whose footsteps we have followed to the end. This class are not indigenous to one town in particular, but infest every provincial centre. Carlyle has effectively dealt with them in his famous "Essay on Burns" in which he hands them on to the contempt of all succeeding generations. Perhaps the most charitable thing that can be said concerning such individuals is that, had they known in their gossamer day what has since been revealed, they would not have inflicted pain, where already there was more than enough.

Burn's last injunction was "Don't let the awkward squad fire over me" so that, to the last, self-respect was ever before his eyes. Let us, therefore, forget these puny happenings, and again emphasise his own assurance that

"they never fash'd him,
Except, the moment that they crush'd him."

Rather would we remember the many happy days he spent in the old country town, which surrounded the last of his homes, and, as we stand at the grave of this friend of man, the starting tear is kept back by the feeling of pride that one of the greatest gifts ever bestowed by Heaven upon any nation was the poor in habitant below."

## HIGH PRICES FOR BOOKS AND M. S:

### £970 FOR A SHAKESPEARE.

At their house, Willington-street, Strand, Messrs. Sotheby concluded the other day an interesting sale of ancient books, manuscripts. Autographs, and Shakspeare medals and tokens. The last of the three days, as usual, contained the rarest and most valuable items. Thackeray's original correspondence with his friend, Mrs. James, the wife of Lord Justice James, consisted of eight autograph letters, original drawings for Lady James's monogram, and other curios, including one letter in the celbrated Yellow Plush style, fetched £198 (Hornstein). Thirty-seven busts and inscriptions relating to Shakespeare, of various styles, went for £51 (Quaritch). William Caxton's "The Mirror of the World," 1490, the first English Book with illustrations, the rare second edition formerly in the possession of Millais and birket-foster, sold for £145 (Dobell). The British Museum has no copy of this edition. Two Books of Francis Bacon, the rare first edition, apparently a hitherto unrecorded issue, as it has two extra leaves, realised £48 (Dr.Steeves); a first folio of Shakespeare. 1623, a fairly large copy, imperfect, but generally in good state; went for £970 (Quaritch).

Other prices realised were—a first edition of Oliver Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer," 1773, early issue, £9 5s. (Fletcher); Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe, the Further Adventures and Serious Reflections during the Life of Robinson Crusoe," three volumes, first editions, £152 (Gould). "Livred' Heures" the Simon Vostre edition of 1496, bound for Francis de Coligny, son of Admiral Coligny, killed in the massacre of St. Bartholomew, one of the finest volumes in the Didot collection, £90 (Quaritch); and "The Imitation of Christ, "by Thomas a Kempis, first edition' £190 (Sabin),

Among other notable items were "Los doze trabajos de Hercules," first edition, 1483, Spanish-Gothic letter with large and remarkable woodcuts, the first illustrated book of any importance printed in Spain, only one other copy being known, £300 (Sabin): Bidpai's "Fables," translated into Spanish from the Latin version, 1498, the only perfect copy known, £200 (Pawsons); Piranesi Opere, 1748 to 1791, £90 (Parsons): Davila's "Histoire des Guerres Civiles de France," once the property of the Duchesse de Montpensier, £95 (Hammerton); "Office de la Vierge," written by Nicholas Jarry for the Ducuesse de Montansier, 1655, £150 (B. F. Stevens); Shelly's "Adonais," 1821, £150; (Hornstein); Milton's "Juxta Edoavardo King Naufrago" and "Obsequies to the Memorie of Mr. Edward King," 1638, both parts sewn together, £240 (Quaritce); and "Heures a fusaige de Rome" printed on velium with 18 full-page woodcuts, 1507, £120 (Quaritch).

At the conclusion of the sale already dealt with, Messrs. Sotheby disposed of a small collection of five illuminated manuscripts and rare early printed books (35 lots), several of which created vigorous competition. "Biblia Sacra Latina," an illuminated manuscript on vellum of the thirteenth century in the best English or Anglo-Norman style of the period, produced £1,000 (Quaritch). "Bible Hystorians, a fifteenth-century richly illuminated manuscript on vellum in the highest style of French illuminating art, with no fewer than 197 miniatures, all remarkable for their design and execution, made £1009 (Edwards). A tenth-century Frankish Latin Codex of the Four Gospels, beautifully written with five full-page miniatures, was sold for £510 (Leighton). A thirteenth-century "pasiterium Davidis-Regis," illuminated with eleven finely painted initial miniatures, realised £510 (Quaritch). Another of the same century, with miniatures of excellent and interesting English work, produced £500 (Quaritch). Yet another Anglo-Norman of the fourteenth century, a small 12mo, with twelve initial miniatures within borders of singular-winged creatures, grotesques, etc. was sold for £255 (Quaritch). Another English or Anglo-Norman octavo fourteenth century with initials in two compartments, representing David playing the harp and slaying Goliath produced £265 (Quarith).

## WHY DID THE HARE SPRING?

By name Bill Brown, he was a Londoner born and bred, but he sallied forth into the country in search of work. In due time he met a farmer, and into his sympathetic ear poured forth his request for a job.

"All right," said the man of acres; "just round up those sheep, and get 'em all into that fold. When you've done that I'll find you another job."

Two or three hours later a weary, tattered form presented itself at the farmer's door. It was the Londoner, wet with perspiration and weak from exhaustion.

"You've been a mighty long time," thundered the farmer, "What have you been doing?"

"You come and see, Sir," requested Bill Brown.

The farmer did as he was told, and duly appeared at the fold. Looking over the high, close fence, he noticed a hare penned up among the sheep, and asked the reason.

"What, that little 'un?" asked Bill. "Why, he's the beggar who gave me all the trouble."

## "BOUGHT AND PAID FOR."

### AMERICAN SATIRE AT NEW THEATRE.

"Bought and Paid For," a comedy by George Broadhurst, produced at the New Theatre the other night, is preeminently an American production. The quest of the almightly dollar is its motive, and Mr. Allan Aynesworth in bringing the play from New York has done nothing that will startle the Eastern Hemisphere.

We are introduced to the little party at the palatial rooms of Robert Stafford, millionaire. Stafford is an engaging plutocrat of forty or thereabouts, who has made his own way in the world by means of the usual qualities. His party consists of Virginia Blaine, a telephone operator, her sister Fanny, employed in a store, and James Gilley, shipping "clurk" and the *fiance* of Fanny. Why the millionaire has gathered round him such unpretentious companions is soon apparent. He is in love with the sweet telephone operator, and the curtain falls on a little dinner party, at which Stafford proposes the health of "the future Mrs. Stafford," although Virginia protests that she has not given her promise. "But you will," says Stafford.

She does, and, two years later, we see Mrs. Stafford in her boudoir, wearing the most beautiful clothes and jewellery. Under the sheltering wing of Stafford, Gilley has prospered, and his wife Fanny also wears expensive frocks. Gilley is an excellently drawn type—a horrible young man, who is convinced that he only needs his chance to do the biggest things in the world. All the good things that have happended to him he regards as some slight recognition of his superlative talents as financier and organiser. Stafford, he thinks, is only doing a little of what he should do. And, when the millionaire says that he will give Gilley a motor-car so that the baby may have a daily airing, the charming young man inquires suspiciously what make it is. He is a powerful satire on the army of young men who, without any justification for the idea beyond their own self-conceit, are convinced that they ought to get rich quickly.

### ERRING HUSBAND.

We soon see that, with all her luxury, Virginia is not happy. There is a shadow over the house of Stafford. Her husband sometimes comes home drunk. When sober he is a charming millionaire. In his moments of drunkenness he is a beast, and poor Virginia, who loves the sober Stafford, knows it. There is a powerful scene, in which the drunken Stafford forces his caresses on his shrinking wife, and tells her that she has been "bought and paid for." He is repentant next morning, but as he will not give the promise she demands not to touch drink again, she "quits" both him and his money. Stafford vows he will never come to her unless she ask him. She says she will never return until he has given the promise.

And so back to hard work and poverty for the other three. Gilley, confident in his own powers, leaves the comfortable employ of Stafford, finds that he has to take his old job of shipping "clurk," and is dismissed even from that. This is not good enough for James. Why mope in poverty when there is a man like Stafford hanging around? James is the *deus ex machina* who puts everything right again. On the telephone he tells Stafford that Virginia wants him to come back. Stafford arrives, and tells Virginia that, although he would not give the promise, he has never touched drink since that night three months ago. Virginia, knowing nothing about the telephone incident, thinks Stafford has come back of his own free will. And so, ho! for happiness, and money and frocks all round!

### THE LEADING PARTS.

Mrs Alexandra Carlisle acts with all the charm that is native to her in the part of Virginia, and she is quite sufficient to account for the love of a millionaire for a telephone-girl. As the kind-hearted Stafford, Mr. Allan Aynesworth makes a very attactive plutocrat. One feels very sorry that he gets drink and unfeignedly glad when he reforms. As Fanny, Miss Alice Crawford makes a charming sister to Virginia, and it is good news also to know that she will have her nice frocks once again. And nothing could be better in its way than Mr. Frank Graven's impersonation of the egregious Gilley. Even when his selfishness and egotism are comical, one dislikes him with ferocity, but that, after all, is a tribute to the actor.

### THE DRESSES.

A beautiful cloak is worn by Miss Alexandra Carlisle in Act II. of "Bought and Paid For." This is of black velvet lined with palest shell-pink satin, the lines being long and straight, while it fastens close up to the throat, and is finished with a great "Mary, Queen of Scott" collar of snow-white swansdown, the armholes being likewise softened with swansdown.

Under this wrap Miss Carlisle wears a lovely evening gown of cream and gold brocade, which is fashioned with paniers looped up in front into a motif of matrix-blue and gold embroidery, the front of the chiffon corsage being showered with minute gold paillettes, while touches of matrix-blue and gold embroidery occur on either shoulder.

A wonderful negligee of crushed stawberry crepe de Chine, brocaded with velvet roses in a deeper shade of pink, is likewise worn by Miss Carlisle in Act II. This is supplemented at the back with a panel of gold lace, which sparkles with mock diamonds and topazes, while the wide armholes are bordered with the same jewel-studded lace. The brocade forms a kind of cloak, which is clasped in front just above the knees with a great gold motif, smaller motifs catching it on either shoulder, while a petticoat of shell-pink chiffon completes the scheme. The corsage of the same filmy material is completed with a waist-belt of Nattier-blue ribbon, tied in a flat bow at the left side, while the toilette is completed with a little Jocobean boudoir cap of creamy lace ornamented with tiny shell-pink satin bows.

In Act III, Miss Carlisle wears a simple morning tollette of bronze cloth, the bodice of which is supplemented with a double basque cut away in front and tapering to a point at the back. The bodice fastens on the bias, and is cut away round the base of the throat to show a vest of creamy lace finished with a high collar piped with black velvet. A saclike coat of the same material is likewise worn with this gown, ornamented with oblong revers of bronze moire and turned-back cuffs of the same material, while a little black sailor-hat is likewise worn. This is trimmed with a band of tomato-red brocade, embossed with matrix-blue, while a great bow of bronze velvet ribbon ornaments the back of the hat, with ends depending to the shoulders.

## THE WOMAN OF THE WORLD.

### RED HAIR AND CUPID.

With regard to my recent remarks on the subject of fair or dark villainy, it is intersting to note that a correspondent to a daily journal calls attention to the fact that he has never seen or heard of an elderly red-haired spinster! And, when one comes to think of it, I am not sure that many folk can definitely state that they number among the unmarried woman of their acquaintance who have passed the meridian any one who is of this tint. Of course real red-haired people are rare, and anthropologists tell us they are becoming more and more so. They are certainly not likely to die out in fiction, for the heroines of at least eight in every ten novels have hair of some shade of red. It varies from burnished copper to tints of bracken in late autumn, and they are invariably of irresistible fascination. In short, if one starts with two girls in a book, the one dark and the other of Rufus colouring, it is perfectly safe to back the latter as the ultimate winner. And so it appears to be in real life. If the red-haired elderly spinster is truly the *rara avis* that is alleged, it is clear that the matrimonial chances of this type of woman are greater than those of her darker or fairer sisters, which fact one feels sure will not go unnoticed; and, if the Registrar-General, in making his returns of the year's marriages, were placed in a position to state the number of dark-hair, and red-haired brides, there might be after this a distinct rise in the number of the latter. And yet one wonders. Is it the colour or the temperament that goes with it which produces the result? If, as one supposes it is temperament that does it, then all the *coiffeurs* in the world cannot alter the marriage rate. In this case, every mother must pray for red-haired daughters, and, where she has one among a dark or merely fair brood, she should leave that one to fend for herself, and give the "chances" to those over whom Fortune has not waved a wand dipped in russet.

### WHEN IS LIFE BEST WORTH LIVING?

Is life worth living, and, if so, when? is a question which may well suggest itself as the outcome of some statistics just published in our gloomy old friend the *Lancet*, which loves to give us cares, and keep our spirits low. In this case, to do it justice, it is not theorising, but just stating plain facts about suicide in Germany. And as there is no contradicting figures, we must deduce from these that women find life sweeter than men, that each decade finds us readier to take an oar for ourselves in Charon's bark, and, finally, that life seems more supportable as the week wears on than at the beginning. Of course, we English people, may see things differently, but I believe I have read that our statistics prove much the same. And the subject gives one furiously to think whether perfect equality between the sexes is so desirable after all, since, as matters stand now, men, apparently, are more eager to rid themselves of life's burden than women, and what it is that makes life seem specially intolerable at the beginning of the week, for it appears that Monday, and Tuesday, are the days when most folk take their lives. This is not a cheerful subject for a dinner-table conversation; but it is certainly an interesting one to thresh out. Presumably the reason why women are less suicidal than men is that they are braver. They face difficulties, pain, and even love-troubles, more courgeously than the opposite sex. But it is difficult to see why this mortal coil should be less supportable on the early than on the latter days of the week. Is it that people shirk the monotony of "beginning again"?

### THAT UNINVITED GUEST.

There is something rotten in the state of entertaining in Denmark when things have come to such a pass that at our own parties we dare not accost a guest whose face is quite unfamiliar, and whose name we do not know, lest it should be someone who has been borrowed from somebody else's visiting list or brought as a "fill-up," by what one must perforce call a "real" guest. Of course, we all know that it would be impossible to obtain entrance as an univited guest to certain houses. But the really exclusive hostesses are few and the tendency, alas! is to "march with the times." But why? This sort of thing may be all very well for the *nouveaux riches*, but one feels sure that a more rigid line of conduct with regard to invitations would make for a more agreeable social state of things. At one time hostesses only desired to entertain the people with whom they were personally acquainted. This has changed. The present system is invaluable to the "climber." To play this *role* with success such a one must, perforce, be pachydermatous, and possess unlimited tact and patience. But given these qualities, it is wonderful who, far he or she can go as an original "uninvited guest." We will suppose "he" enters society by this means. His appearance is good, his manners passable. He boldly takes a "walk on," let us say, at the dance given by Mrs. Neusteiner, who has been *lancee* by some hostess with a more substantial name than banking account. His next apperance is in a more ambitious production. "I had the pleasure of meeting you the other night at the Neusteiners,'" he says to some guest whom he knows to be several rungs heigher up the social ladder, and, playing his cards well, he is at that one's next reception. The rest is easy. There is, of course, another side to the picture. But thus are many things managed at which we often marvel now-a-days. "How in the world," we ask, "did he ever get there?" "How did she manage to establish herself?" How, indeed? Possibly, they started as uninvited guests. Well, hostesses must take counsel if they would maintain supremacy. There will be no such thing as society soon if those, who can at present keep the guiding ropes in their hands, are not very particular how they use them.

### HEARTS UNDER THE HAMMER.

The Browning love-letter sacrilege fills me with horror. It is painful to think of the auctioneer's hammer falling upon the hearts of these two poets; of collectors mumbling over words which each wrote only for the other. If it were possible for kisses to be crystallised, I verily believe that many a one would ultimately be put up to auction. Have not relics of martyrs, the blood-stained shirt in which King Charles met his death, Oliver Cromwell's head, and other such things, been hawked in sale-rooms? There are letters, too, every whit as sacred and private as love-letters which are ruthlessly given to the public; letters which saddened wives have written to heartless husbands; letters between mothers and sons between those who made sweet music on friendship's lute till a certain rift widened and altogether silenced it. It is as tasteless, as cruel and as heartless to bare the hearts of people in one way as another. May-be, it is always the wiser plan to destroy all letters which are of a private character. I am all against keeping such. The recipients never read through old love-letters, however faithful they may be, and they ought not to interest others to whom they were not addressed. For any Tom, Dick, or Harry who can bid highest for them in a sale-room, to read these effusions is, to my mind, every whit as dishonourable as if these same people were to acquire and read the private correspondence of the inmates of their household. It is taking a mean advantage of the dead to pry into secrets which, we know, concerned only themselves.—"AMBROSIA." *in The World.*

## IN A ZEPPELIN.

### PASSENGER'S EXPERIENCES.

In the "Worlds Work" for March, a passenger gives an interesting discription of an air-trip from Dusseldorf to Berlin in the Zeppelin airship "Viktoria Luise." The start was made at 4.30 in the morning, and the journey is thus described :—

After the arrival of my fellow passengers, who numbered 23, the automatic docking apparatus drew the ship into the open, and, as we entered the cabin, there was not one of us who did not show evidences of a fever of excitement. Air was pumped into the last ballonet at the stern, and the "Viktoria Luise" tilted her nose at a rather sharp angle toward the sky. So nicely balanced was the ship between lift and dead weight that the driving power of the motors was required to send her upward like an aeroplane. As soon as a satisfactory level was reached, the air was discharged, and we assumed a perfectly level position.

A Zeppelin airship leaves the earth with none of the balloon's soaring motion. It is just like a train, and started without perceptible jar and kept in motion upon a perfect road-bed, perfect track, and perfect wheels. We glided up into a south-east wind, and the low-hanging moon showed that we were speeding almost due northward. Beneath us fog added to the darkness. Leaving Dulmen behind the northern foothills of the Teutoburger Wald stretched across our course. All three motors were running, though not, I was told, at top speed, and we were making about 44 miles an hour. On another trip the "Viktoria Luise" under normal conditions, covered a fraction more than 49 miles an hour.

Bremen came to us a little before seven o'clock, and, as we swept in wide circles above the city, we could see its armies of men going to their work. They were little interested in us. The airship is an old story in Germany. Occasionally one in the street would wave answer to our frantic greetings, but, for the most part, they went their way giving to us no apparent thought. Over the country it was different. Farmers with their wives and their children were willing, to pause in their work, and watch the droning monster overhead. Cattle seemed to regard us as a direct menace to themselves. Perhaps they thought the airship some great bird of prey. For an instant they would stand gazing up at us, than would scurry away, apparently seeking cover.

### OVER HAMBURG.

Hamburg was reached just an hour and a-half after we left Bremen behind. Again we made great loops over the city, which, with its harbour, wharves, and houses, was spread out as though it had been modelled of clay. The hum of thousands of voices came up to us, and could be heard above the clatter of our own motors. From Hamburg we took a south-east course against the wind, travelling in the direction of Berlin. At noon we were flying up the Elbe Valley by way of Bergedorf and Domitz. In another two hours, we reached Wittenberg.

In the meantime, individual tables had been placed in position, and luncheon was served much as it is in the ordinary dining-car. There was soup, an entree, a rost—all piping hot—vegetables, salad, cheese, and coffee. More of a dinner than a luncheon, and all served as though the chef and waiters had the conveniences of a great hotel at their command. The principles of the fireless cooker had been brought into service in preparing the food; the exhaust from the engines being made to supply heat. After luncheon several passengers dozed comfortably in their armchairs, enjoying the sun that shone through the starboard windows. A better place for an afternoon nap than the cabin of a Zeppelin airship cannot well be imagined. The drone of the motors becomes a lullaby. There is the sense of motion—swift motion—and yet not even the slightest jar. An almost imperceptible vibration is felt only when a hand is placed on a side wall of the cabin.

For the purposes of a laboratory the airship is ideal. It has been proposed, and seriously, by German surgeons, to turn the cabin of the "Viktoria Luise" into a temporary operating-room when certain delicate surgery has to be performed. The upper air is so pure that it really acts as an antiseptic, and removes all danger of poison. After Nauen, Spandau, and Charlottenburg, came quickly into view. We were over the Imperial palace fifteen minutes before four o'clock, having made the flight from Hamburg in less than four hours. Following the Spree River we came in five minutes to the Air Traffic Company's dock. The "Viktoria Luise" pointed her bow toward the landing-place, and the three motors drove the big ship downward as though we intended to crush the group of workmen waiting to receive the landing ropes as they were cast off.

### WEIGHT OF THE FUEL.

Here we experienced the only difficulty of the voyage. During our trip of 400 miles, we had lost nearly a ton of weight as the result of the burning of fuel. The ship, in consequence, was so buoyant that, when the motors were slowed down, it shot into the air before the dockmen could make the landing ropes secure. At a height of about 1000ft. a small amount of gas was discharged. Again the bow of the ship was pointed earthward, and our motor sent us to the landing-place. This time the hawsers were caught, and in another moment the "Viktoria Luise" was clamped to the heavy motor trucks which drew us into the great barn-like shed where we disembarked.

From the time we took our places in the cabin of the "Viktoria Luise" until we again stepped on solid ground, just twelve hours had elapsed. During that time we had come from Dusseldorf—against a wind that at times had a velocity of 20 miles an hour—by way of the seashore to Berlin. There had been no untoward incident. Every moment of the voyage was filled with pleasure. We came to earth rested and refreshed, with none of that dusty, worn feeling that fastens upon a person during a railway trip. That we were fortunate in the weather encountered is true, but it is also true that no Zeppelin airship has ever had a serious accident while in the air, though several have been destroyed while riding at anchor.

"The victoria Luise," crude compared with the aircraft of the future, is as true a ship as any that rides on the water. The air is its element, and in the air it presents a picture of safety. It was launched early in 1912, and from its first trial has been a success.

The "Viktoria Luise" is just short of 486ft, in length, and has a bredth of 46ft. It has three six-cylinder Diesel motors with a combined horse-power of 450. A speed of fifty miles an hour has been made with atmospheric conditions normal. If, by some rare accident two of its motors should be rendered useless, the third would be sufficient to give headway against a 27 mile wind.

## THE PATIENT GERMAN.

### ATTITUDE OF THE PROFESSIONAL MIND.

"Patient" is the word Mr. Price Collier in "Germany and the Germans" in the March number of "Scribner's" applies to the whole German nation. They can, he says, stand longer, sit longer, eat longer, drink longer, work longer hours, and dream longer, and dawdle longer, than any people except the Orientals. The Emperor himself sets the example. He is an indefatigable stander, if I may coin the word, and on horseback he can apparently spend the day and night without inconvenience. Their patient quarry work in archæology and in comparative philology laid the foundations for the new history-writing of Heeren and Mommsen; and their scholarship to-day is still of the digging kind. They seldom produce a Jebb, a Jewett, a Verrall, and never that type of scholar, wit and poet combined, a Lowell or an Arthur Hugh Clough. Indeed, with a suspicious self-consciousness the German professional mind inclines to be contemptuous of any learning that is not unpalatably dry. What men can read with enjoyment cannot be learning, they maintain.

I have visited many hospitals, and on one or two occasions been present at an operation by a famous surgeon. It is evident from the bearing of patients, nurses, and students, that they are dealing with a less highly strung population than ours. Indeed, the surgeons who know both countries tell me that here in Germany they have more endurance of this phlegmatic kind. They suffer more like animals. Their patience reaches down to the very roots of their being.

The Germans are still infants in the matter of personal hygiene. Dressing-gowns, slippers, proper care of the teeth and hair, regular ablutions, changing of clothes, all these dozens of helps to health are patiently neglected. Without the drilling they receive in the army in these matters, one wonders where this population would be. The doggedness, the patience, of the German is notable, but the alertness, vivacity, the energy easily on tap, these are lacking both among the men and the women.

## RUSSIAN EXTRAVAGANCE.

"Butter-week in Moscow" is described in the March "Chambers's Journal" by Mr. Jean d'Auvergne. It is the time of feasting before Lent. It is almost impossible, says the writer, to realise the amount of money that is spent annually or the fortunes that are dissipated in the places of amusement, which are the scenes of such merrymakings. It is difficult, too, even when one has seen life in every corner of the world, to realise the extraordinary capacity of the Russian for self-indulgence of every kind, or to estimate the fatuous luxury and extravagance of his life. As someone has said, there is only one thing inpossible in Russia, and that is to understand the Russians. Your Russian friend, however, is nothing if not logical. In spite of the very thin veneer of European civilisation which covers his skin, he is still somewhat of a fatalist, and views life through Eastern eyes. To him comfort is the highest of considerations, and, in his opinion, a six weeks' fast, if regorously observed, is somewhat of a hardship. He must, therefore, go half-way to meet it. And so by committing excess of every description he views the fast which ensues at the end of seven days as a welcome relief, and for the first week at all events there will be little temptation or inclination to break it.

## WHAT IS A "NUT?"

Routledge's new "Dictionary of English Slang" is nothing if not up-to-date. Mr. Arthur Dawson's definition of a "nut" may be too long, and a trifle too exclusive, but it is very nearly right. "A young man of the middle classes who endeavours to pass as a man about town. Said to have been originated by a club of young fellows who called themselves the "Nuts," which title was formed by the initial letters of the motto 'Nothing Unless Thoroughly Sociable.'" There may be thought to be "nuts" in other circles, though it is necessary to discriminate very nicely between the "nut" and the "blood." But surely that paragraph in the dictionary should have ended—"See 'Knut.'"

## ACCORDING TO THE RULE.

Some time ago an insurance agent called on an old lady for her weekly premium. The policy-holder informed the agent that she was going to move to another town and asked him to tell the van to call.

Not grasping the meaning of the reference to the van, the agent questioned the old lady and gathered that she wanted a removal van.

Said the agent, "How much do you wish to pay?"

"Pay; why, nothing at all. Your company does that."

Being surprised, the agent asked what she meant; on which she showed him in the premium book this rule:—

"Members removing from one district to another will be transferred free of charge."

THE

# Trapper's Honeymoon.

BY

## VIOLET STUBBINS.

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The village of St. Antoine, Ontario, had always boasted of its success as the birthplace of great hunters and trappers Some of the finest trappers employed by the great Hudson Bay Company had come from St. Antoine.

Now it happened that Jake and Jean Lempreux, both cousins, and both great trappers, loved the same girl, Ruth, from whose father they had both learned their early hunting, and Ruth herself was divided between her love for the cousins. Jake was the greatest and handsomest man amongst them all, and beloved by many women in the neighbourhood, and yet feared a little too, for he had a high way with him, that half frightened them, half fascinated them. He was a very successful hunter, and trapper too, and was one of the richest men in St. Antoine, so it was no wonder the women loved him. And Jean, his cousin, was different somehow; big and strong, too, but timid and quiet, never boasting or speaking of his hunting feats and journeyings in the lonely northland, and a little too apt to let things slide by him. Even now, when the fall was later than usual, he had not made up his mind whether he would go with his cousin to the trapping beyond Fort Marie. It was reckoned a risky trip, but the furs and hides were worth the risk, so Jake said; and if Jean wouldn't go, why, a man could go alone, that is, a man who meant to make things work for his own ends. Jean had a bad accident in the spring, and no doubt that had broken his nerve, the men at the village Institute said, as in the intervals of pool and cards they discussed the prospects for the winter hunting. Jean was a little timid perhaps, but a journey beyond Fort Marie was a thing to make even a very brave man timid, let alone a man who had nearly been killed but four months ago.

And so the time passed on till a light fall of powdery snow warned Jake if he meant to make the trip he must be starting. He had quite made up his mind to go let Jean do as he would. So in his boasting way Jake told Ruth of his plans, late one afternoon, as she was busied about the kitchen preparing her father's supper. When Jake said everything was ready, dogs, sledges, provisions, and only Jean to be waited for, Ruth stopped as she was rolling out the pie crust, and then began to flour her pastry board very deliberately, without speaking for some time, then said she:

"It means, then, you've got to go alone?"

"Seems like it."

"Ain't Jean made up his mind yet? I'd thought he'd have got over his accident by now."

"It don't seem like it. He kind o' shies and hangs back like any young girl. But I ain't going to wait no longer, Ruth—I'm going!"

"What! all by yourself?" Ruth went on with her pastry rolling, but the pink in her cheeks deepened ever so little.

"No; I ain't goin', alone! Not I!"

"Well! if Jean ain't goin', who'll go along with you, then? "Tisn't any of the other boys I know'll be making the trip further than Fort Marie!"

"Tisn't one of the boys I'm thinking of then!"

"Well, who is it?"

Ruth had finished her pastry rolling, and was now busy lining her pie dish, giving every now and then an upward look from under her eyelashes at Jake's tall handsome figure, as he lounged by the stove.

"It's just you, my honey!"

The man's answer startled the girl. She dropped the knife with a clatter on the board, and turned her rosy pretty face towards her lover's.

"Me—me?" she repeated incredulously.

But Jake had sprung up and come to her, taking her unresistingly into his arms, in his own strong masterly way.

"Who else but you, Ruthie darlin'! See here—you know quite well that Jean and me love you! And what does he do to gain your love?—sits all day down at the institute. He'll go one day he'll not go the other, and the fall slipping by, and one o' the richest trappings goin' beggin'. I've got the outfit, I've got the sledges and dogs, but I ain't goin' alone. You'll come along o' me—Ruthie—bravest little woman as you be! and we'll spend our honeymoon a hundred miles from Fort Marie, and bring back the finest trappings ever you heard tell on! Come, Ruthie, speak to me, kiss me! You and I'll show 'em what true love can do!"

Though she winced a little when he spoke so of Jean—Jean, her old loved playfellow, for as a child she had loved Jean and feared Jake—Ruth was carried away by this man's strong will by his masterful manner, and by his daring. No woman had ever gone with her hunter husband beyond Fort Marie! It would be a great and wonderful thing for her, the daughter and descendant of brave hunting men to be the first to spend her honeymoon in the unknown north there. But still she did not speak only nestled in Jake's arms, her little floury hands marking his grey woollen coat with white patches.

"Say you'll marry me, Ruthie, next, week, and be off! I'll make you the tenderest husband ever there was—alone there I'd go mad! but with you, darling, the winter'll pass by like summer, and we'll be home in the spring, you the first woman of this village ever to be so brave, and we'll bring back the greatest haul that ever there's bin! I guess there's be some folks standin' round with cold feet soon as ever we gets home."

But Ruth still trembled in his arms, still wished she could not think of Jean, but Jean had never asked her to marry him, never made any plans like Jack to "do things," and make your sweetheart do them, and after all it is the men who "do things," that make women love them.

After a while Ruth lifted her face, and kissed Jack, and said simply:

"Yes."

"Yes—to what, Ruth? That you love me?"

"Yes."

"An' you'll go with me miles beyond Fort Marie, and leave all this crowd behind here, and never mind? You'll do with me what no woman's ever done before?"

"Yes."

"That's my darling. I've asked your father, and he's kind o' set on your goin' too. I asked him even before I'd come here—and I asked Father Lempriere too, and he give me his blessin' on it! It'll be a very great thing you're doin' for love o' me, Ruth."

"Yes. I—love you. I'll go with you—but you'll never turn on me, Jake—you'll never say you'd wish you'd not brought me—that I kind o' hindered you? Oh! promise me you'll be good and true to me!"

Ruth was crying now; she was shaken to the depths of her being; but something about this great, strong, commanding man, so handsome too with his blue eyes and golden hair, overwhelmed her, made her feel little and weak, as if she had no will but his, and yet she whispered through her tears as she returned his passionate caresses.

"You'll never be sorry you took me, will you, Jake?"

And Jake gave her no answer but a kiss.

All the village talked about Ruth and Jake's hasty marriage, and strange honeymoon with delight, curiosity and admiration. It was just like brave Jake to take matters into his own hands, and take a wife with him instead of a man, and it was just like Ruth, brave and conageous Ruth, to do what no other woman had been known to do at St. Antoine, and follow her husband to do the trapping grounds beyond Fort Marie.

Only three people were sorry and dimly uneasy about this marriage, and yet all these save on held their peace. Ruth's father was sorry and uneasy—sorry because he loved his pretty winsome daughter, and he would sorely miss her, uneasy because he knew only too well what a strain the stress and solitude of the trapper's life was: and Jean was sorry and uneasy too, because he loved Ruth himself, tenderly, everlastingly; and uneasy, because he hated his cousin Jake with a hatred he had thought never to be possible. And the third who was sorry and uneasy, and spoke of it to the girl she loved, was old Margaret who had kept house for years for Jake and Jean, and well she knew them both.

She had promised to help Ruth to make her wedding gown, and the girl surprised the old woman hastily wiping some fallen tears from the little bunch of white ribbon she was fixing on Ruth's white muslin bodice.

"Tears. Oh, Margaret, don't cry! It'll bring me bad luck," implored Ruth patting the wrinkled brown hand of the faithful old woman.

"If I could stop your marryin'—bad luck or no—I'd cry all day, child!" answered the old woman.

A look of anger swept into Ruth's eyes, and she whisked away her gown from Margaret's lap.

"You are cruel and unkind to say that, Margaret. What do you mean? Isn't Jake one of the best, bravest, an' handsomest men for miles around, and won't every girl at the wedding wish she was me?" Ruth tossed her dainty head with pleasure as she spoke, but Margaret said nothing, and watched the girl's quick fingers for some time in silence. Then she said very deliberately, as if she had been thinking and choosing her words:

"I'd like to burn that gown, my dear, and take that ring from your pretty finger. If it had been Jean—but Jake! Oh,' ay! he's fine, and big, and handsome enough—we all of us know that—and it's pleasant enough, child, to spend an hour in his company but a day's too long to live with him, mark my words, child."

* * * * *

It was the prettiest wedding ever there had been in St. Antoine, so everybody said, even the very oldest inhabitant.

Jake was the tallest and handsomest man there. He looked as if he would win over every difficulty, every danger, that ever a trapper might meet with. And his dainty, blue-eyed Ruth—so tall, too, and stately, and flower-like in her muslin dress and white ribbons, blessed by priest and people alike, made her the sweetest bride it was possible to see. And the sun shone too, fall and clear about the head of the kneeling bride, but the bridegroom knelt in shadow.

"It's a good omen," so murmured they, and they were in the majority, who looked only at the girlish bride, and not at the groom.

"The sun leaves him in shadow; it's bad luck," murmured old Margaret, and she fingered her rosary, and Ruth's father and Ruth's faithful lover also saw the sun touch Ruth always as she knelt or stood before the altar, but Jake stood always in the shadow.

"It's a bad omen," they muttered, but they also were in the minority.

The day after the wedding Jake and Ruth set off on their strange honeymoon. The dogs were ready, the sledges packed. A ringing cheer was given them as they set off first for Fort Marie, and many a voice was heard wishing them "Godspeed" and "good luck." All but Jean: he had nothing, somehow, to say.

Ruth enjoyed her visit to Fort Marie. It was a general meeting place for all the trappers before they separated and went on their different ways. She saw Jake was a prime favourite amongst them, because they saw him so seldom and she knew she herself was admired not only for her face and graceful figure, but for her pluck and daring, and Ruth, being essentially a woman, found these things very pleasing to know.

It was a long and tedious journey from Fort Marie to the particular point where Jake was to make his headquarters and set his traps.

They arrived before the snow was too thick to make building winter quarters too hard, or the cold too terrible to make Ruth suffer in any way.

In fact, things had gone so well with them after the first two months—they had built such a good hut, and the traps had already yielded so well that Jake was in the highest spirits and good humour, and so he was at his best. He told Ruth how much value the skins and hides would be, of all the great things they would do with the money when they got home in the spring, and above all he dwelt very often on the importance they would assume in the eyes of the village. "They'd be lots of 'em have cold feet," he would say, and this pleased him greatly—but Ruth hated this talk, for it troubled her kind and modest heart.

Success seemed assured, the cold was bearable, though there were times and again when the silence and solitude would trouble Ruth greatly, when she would creep beside her husband, and beg him to talk, sing, whistle, do anything, in fact, to break this terrible solitude, this fearful silence. And he would cheerfully comply with her request, and tell her again how very successful they were and how much money these furs would fetch. He was still more successful as the winter went on, but success brought suffering. Once he sprained his wrist, and it was very painful. Ruth did her best. There was very much wood to chop, and somehow she was not feeling as strong as she did when she first came. They had days and days of blinding snowstorms too. They sat by the fire and plied it with wood, shivered beneath their buffalo robes, and talked unceasingly to prevent themselves thinking too much, for that morning Jake had made a calculation that frightened them. He had found that in a month's time they should be moving if he was to get to Fort Marie at the right time and dispose of his furs as he wished. They had, roughly speaking, only sufficient food to last them for that time and the journey, but if this weather went on what could they do? To travel was impossible. If it had not been for the magnificent collection of furs he had, Jake would not have minded, but they had the best and most costly he had ever secured. He talked incessantly of himself, and poor Ruth, growing every day more wistful and weary and tired of his endless pricing and calculating of the value of his skins, was beginning to dwell very much now upon Margaret's word:

"It's pleasant enough to spend an hour in his company, but a day's too long to live with him."

Yes, the old woman was right, for as the days lengthened out, and the cold and the heavy snowfalls seemed to grow worse, so Jake threw of the mask he had worn for so long and Ruth told herself with bitterness she had been brought into the wildernes just to be a "companion," a "somebody" to talk to, but not to consider a someone to prevent one's mind from giving way.

Snow, and solitude, and stillness, always these. At first they had exercised their fascination on Ruth's mind, but soon she knew what price they exacted from the brain. And Jake took the provisions into his own hands, and she let him willingly, never complaining when in his lordly way he told her he rsquired the best of the food to keep up his strength often her share she gave to the dogs. She had never thought much about the monotony of the life before her and of the man who would share that monotony with her. But Jean and her father knew, because they had been trappers. and Margaret knew because she had lived with Jake too.

Once Jake had killed one of the dogs in a fit of temper that had terrified Ruth for the day. The next day had sulked and cursed because of his temper which had made him kill the faithful creature who would have helped them home again. And Ruth, too sick at heart herself, drew away from him and would not speak till the terror and monotony, the unearthly silence, and the stillness, drove her almost mad, and at nightfall she was obligad to creep to Jake's side and slip her hand in his, and beg that he would speak.

"Speak to me, Jake. Say something Oh! do. I can't bear the stillness—I can't!"

And then he turned to her with his coarse cruel laugh of triumph; he knew she would have to give in, to speak first! He had been before in this land of silence, but she—never before—and he knew in time it would break her heart, and break her spirit too. And he laughed silently to himself when she crept to him for sympathy, for well he knew she could not bear it alone: neither could he, and so he had married her.

There came a time soon when they took but one meal a day and relieved one another every half-hour to keep the fire going. And there were one or two terrible days when Ruth cried pitifully, for the piercing cold which crept through the great folds of her buffalo robe, and at last she had to still her weeping because of her husband's anger. And there came some days of despair and longing, when marked by the time on their rude calender they should have set their faces southwards for Fort Marie, but the wind and snow made this venture impossible. Then Ruth gave up calculating and thinking, and gave up asking Jake any more questions, only chattering to him about things at "home," about tales of her father's hunting, anything to keep him sweet to her, to keep the cruel jest and jibe from his tongue.

And when the snow stopped, and the wind lulled a little, Jake would leave her crouching by the fire, too cold and wretched to ask what he did away there at the back of the hut, were the dogs, and the sledges, and furs were. Had she known, what would she have said? Very little perhaps, for there were none to help her or heed her; her husband was busily loading his sledges and feeding up tee dogs, for he must get through to Fort Marie before the traders left with his furs. The date was nearly round—such a price for his furs as he would get would make record. But he made arrangements for only one to travel. He was not afraid to go home, to go south alone, he had feared to pass the winter alon, but this going south was different. In the great north land so many people are killed by cold, frozen to death, in lone out of the way places; Ruth's death would be explainable.

So one morning Ruth slept very late—not willingly—but Jake knew of somewhere that would give her sleep for more time than she usually slept.

The brilliance of the sun shining back from the snow awakened Ruth. The fire was almost out. By tht bright light ir must be high noon. Ruth flung her furns and blankets aside pushed open the door of the hut, called Jake by name, called the dogs. But there is no answer. No voice greets her, no familiar noise is pushed into her hand for greeting, and than a sudden horror strikes her, for stretching away due south she saw the marks of the sledges and the dogs, and she knew Jake had left her.

Ruth turned back into the hut all she could call home. She rushed through to the back portion which they called the "Wood shed," but no, everything gone, even the axes, and there was plenty of wood, yes, and just sufficient food so she saw for three or four days. When that food was gone——? Then would come death. She ran again to the front of the hut and called, again and again. No answer, no trace. She rushed out some yards into the snow, but the cold sent her back again. And the hut was getting cold. She must kindle the fire before she froze. And all day long she tended the fire to keep hersel from freezing; all day long she tried to keep herself from thinking, from dwelling on the to-morrow. But at night time when too frightened, too wretched to sleep, she crouched by the fire and heard the wind sweep over the snow, she knew than thet Jake must have left her to her fate, must have pushed on to get the money he loved more than his wife. There was enough to carry one comfortably to Fort Marie, now the snow had stopped and travelling was possible, but Jake had known that one only could go, and of course, he had gone, and she had been left. She had served his purpose—she had kept him sane in the solitude. No other man he wanted, for a man, a partner, would have gone shares with his furs.

The second day Ruth had given up thinking. She kept the fire going and divided he little stock of food into eight portions. She thought she could live for a week so.

She tried to persuade herself that Jake had gone for help. So she lived on, and by going two terrible days without food she managed to make her provisious last over the ten days. But at the end of the ten days she knew death must be faced; she would die outside in the cold merciful snow, or perhaps—who knew?—she might find some help.

She set out hopefully, but a south wind was beginning to blow, and the snow was softening. Every step forward she sank in far over knees. The exhaustion and cold were terrible. On she went from hour to hour, never turning to look back, never considering where she was going, for a slight sleet was falling which blinded her so that she could not see. Then the sudden horror of wolves came upon her. Oh! what a fool she had been to leave the hut! She must struggle on till she dropped in the snow and died there as many a poor trapper had done. Better to die battling for life so than to die in the hut inch by inch. But as she struggled on and the sleet showers stopped and the air cleared a great cry of joy broke from her. There was something there, some house or hut. Then as she feebly struggled on and gained upon it, a loud insane shout of laughter broke from her, from this wretched little habitation in the waste of snow was their own little hut after all! All day, had she but known, she had never been more than a quarter of a mile away, and coming round in a circle after four hours' exhausting fight with the snow, she was back at her starting point. She cared for nothing now. She creft into the too familiar place, wrapped herself in her blankets and furs, and lay down to wait for Death, with a hopeful expectation that he would come soon, and the pain would pass from her.

* * * * * * * *

In Fort Marie the traders and trappers had long since transacted their business, and passed to their various ways, and yet a few still lingered. Those who had done well lingered because they enjoyed spending their money, and talking over their winter's work; but those who had wives and families waiting for them pushed home south.

Ever since Christmas time Jean had been up at Fort Marie. He had done bu little work since he came. He had come there because an intolerable fear about Ruth, formed of his knowledge of Jake his cousin and one-time partner would not let him rest. It was only to old Margaret he confided his plans, and he carried with him now Margaret's generous contribution to his expedition, the old woman's savings of many a year.

Jean was glad when Christmas and New Year were over and gone, glad when February and March sped by, for the waiting was intolerable, and glad to see the trappers gradually filling up the little hotels transacting their business with the traders and slowly moving home. But amongst them came no word of Jake. No one had gone so far as he, and no one had had trace of him. The worst of the winter was over, and to go in Jake's track would arouse no suspicions. He had money, thanks to Margaret, to get a good outfit and a good man.

The trappers homeward bound after there winter's imprisonment thought Jean was mad, the man who was to go with him said he was mad, the whole place thought so and said so. What use to go trapping when the winter broke, and tavelling would be as difficult as in snow storms? But Jean paid no heed; he must himself find Ruth or see her, or find Jake.

Jean had schooled himself for days of hard traveliing, for days of looking forward and finding no clue, but he was mistaken. The snow was not so bad for travelling over ofter all. He had a fine outfit, and the ground was coverd in less time than he had thougt. He knew the trail quite well, and he followed it surely. So surely that after four days' quick travelling he found the first of his quests. He found Jake's sledge and Jake's great stack of furs, but Jake himself lay dead beside it, and the dogs were gone, for in his flight from Ruth, Jake had forgotten his guns, and the wolves had killed him and his faithful dogs, but four short days from their journey's end.

The man who was with Jean was rather glad. They would go back then to Fort Marie, and take the remains of the poor trapper and the furs? But Jean laughed aloud at the very question. It was Ruth he had come to find, not Jake. Where was Ruth? There was nothing of hers in the sledge? No. assuredly only one had travelled. Ruth must have either died or been left behind. The sledge should be left, the best ef the furs taken, and they would get on quickly now, for every day the snow would soften, and make travelling more difficult, and so find Ruth before she had given in for somehow Jean's knowledge of Jake would insist upon it that Jake had left Ruth because he feared they would not travel quiek enough to reach Fort Marie in time, but he reckoned without the wolves.

* * * *

And Jean found Ruth, found her that very night that she had crept into the hut to die. He had seen the trails she had made, how she had walked and doubled back, and he feared the worst.

He was just in time, only just to woo back the life in her, and this not so much perhaps by reason of the warmth and nourishment he brought her, but by reason of himself. Ruth felt she could fight a new, struggle with her awful weakness, for Jean was there with her, not Jake thank God, not Jake, the husband who e very voice she had grown to hate. No, not Jake but Jean, with his kindness, and gentle hands; everybody was safe with Jean, and never feared him, so she too felt safe and happy. And when she felt so, it was easy to fight with death, and overcome him.

* * * *

Nobody in St. Antoiue ever knew the true story of Jake's and Ruth's honeymoon. Only four people know the truth, or rather think they do, and this they never speak of. Margaret knows and Ruth knows, and Ruth's father, and Ruth's lover Jean, who will marry her some day, but will never go tapping again. These four know the truth, but they never speak of it, for Jake is dead, and the dead have no defence, and the power of doing evil is gone from them. The people in the village believe, and not one of the feur dispels this belief, that Jake died, trying to fetch help for Ruth, and that Jean himself was only just in time to save her. It is the awful horror of that time, say the villagers, that turned Ruth's hair snow white, and made the girl who left them with the brightness of spring, come back to them with the gloom of winter about her.

Jake is one of the village heroes, the bravest trapper ever there was. He was buried with universal sorrow and regret, and great cross of carved stone erected by his friends marks his grave in the burial ground of the Roman Catholic Church ats Antoine.

For there is mny a cross erected over the coward who could not bear it in life, and many a brave man goes uncrowned.

# Do we Sleep Enough?

By

NORA TYNAN O'MAHONY.

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The value of sleep as the most potent and soothing of all "rest cures" cannot be over-estimated, especially in these days of universal rush and hurry with their natural accompaniments of "brain-fag," lassitude, neurasthenia, and kindred modern ailments of which our grandfathers never heard. Possibly our forbears took more seriously to heart that time-worn advice of "Poor Richard":

"Early to bed and early to rise
Makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise."

Perhaps, too, despite the tales of late hours and deep drinking and gaming handed down to us concerning the idle aristocracy of the time (who could afford to lie in bed as long as they wished to next day) there were not then quite the same temptations for ordinary work-a-day folk to cheat themselves of their rightful amount of sleep as there are to-day.

The wider prevalence with us of theatres, concerts, and other forms of nightly amusement, together with the greater ease and cheapness of getting about, are temptations which hardly came in the way of our ancestors, who, probably from natural inclination as well as habit, were glad enough to retire to bed at an early hour, even supposing that curfew never rang. Did we seriously nowadays take "Poor Richard's" advice to heart and go always early to bed, what a lot of the fun of life would we miss! And though early rising in the summer has many delights and recompenses, on the other hand it is hard to convince us degenerate moderns that to get up at an unearthly hour (which our servants decline to do) and sit shivering of a winter's morning in a cold and fireless room without any earthly chance of getting breakfast for three or four hours is at all likely to conduce either to health or longevity.

Still, under modern conditions, that other old adage regarding sleep, "Six (hours) for a man, seven for a woman, and eight for a fool", is likely to be regarded with even greater contempt is and indifference. It used to be a commonly accepted idea that men of great brain, power and mental activity required less sleep than others, and the names of celebrated men like the first Napoleon, Frederick the Great, and John Hunter the surgeon, amongst others, are brought forward in proof of this theory. However, it is probable that these men were as exceptional in their lack of need for sleep as in all things else; for, since sleep, as a learned doctor tells us, "is intended to repair the expenditure of power in the system consequent on mental and bodily exercise, it is evident that its duration should be proportionate to the fatigue and loss of vigour sustained each day." Nowadays I should think few hard-working men could keep up their physical and mental powers totally unimpaired for long on a meagre allowance of six hours' sleep nightly. The late King Edward took nine, and this number, or even ten, is certainly not too much for most people.

Sleep, we are told, is a temporary cessation of sensory and motar functions due, as far as it is at present known to a state of bloodlessness in the brain." But why there should be this bloodlessness, and what is the special stimulus of sleep, are questions to which as yet we have no complete or satisfactory answer. Growing children and young persons (young infants, happily for themselves as well as those in charge of them, slip as a rule most of their time) require a good deal more sleep than adults, in order to meet the extra demands occasioned by their physical growth and mental development.

It is said, too, that (contrary to the old adage again) men not only slumber more profoundly than women, but they also require a longer period of sleeping hours while stout, fullblooded persons need more sleep than those of a thin and wiry nature. During those years dating from maturity to middle age less sleep is required than in youth; but quite old people, on the contrary, frequantly relapse literally into a kind of second childhood, and like young infants sleep away many hours of the day as well as the night. Sleep due to stimulants or narcotics is of a comatose nature, due probably to a congested rather than a bloodless state of the brain, which accounts for its non-refreshing qualities.

It is surely a telling proof of the restorative powers of slumber that we are all nearly an inch taller after a night's sleep than we are on retiring to rest. Sitting up late at night is said to have a very wasting effect on the system, and doubtless this wasting and shrinkage from fatigue must show itself in the body as well as in the brain. Too little sleep means less keenness and efficiency, both of mind and body, and doctors seem all agreed now that those who sleep most are the most capable and wideawake of workers.

Brain-workers in particular need a full sufficiency of sleep and mental lest. I once heard a brilliant young egal luminary declare that people who get up too early were a nuisance to themselves and to everybody else—being usually half asleep all day. Most people who do literary or other forms of brainwork will easily prove the truth of this theory. I fancy by merely putting it to a practical and personal test. The day's work does not usually begin for most of us until ten o'clock or thereabouts, and the greater freshness of mind and body one brings them to one's task is better both for the work and one's own ease in doing it.

Too little sleep, we have it on the authority of a learned member of the British Association, leads to loss of bodily vigour, of clearness and rapidity of brain function. and to the retarding of bodily and mental development. A sufficiency of sleep is absolutely necessary for all physical and mental toilers, and in a very special sense for young people and children.

If possible, no young child should ever be awakened from sleep, "Nature's soft nurse." In an old fashioned book on the care of children I have read that a certain father very solicitous about the mental impressions of his offspring arranged that they should never be awakened from sleep save by the sweet playing of music. He might have gone a step further perhaps, with advantage, by decreeing that they should never be deliberately awakened at all. The little book adds quaintly that "the sudden and rough awakening of children from sleep is not only highly injurious to their nervous system, but exercises also a prejudicial effect on their tempers." And no wonder!

We were all made familiar in our youth with the old lines—

'Twas the voice of the sluggard, I heard him complain
"You have waked me too soon, I must slumber again."

My sympathies have been always with the poor sluggard, who was possibly a genius in embryo, or likely to have been at least the only one of his household with any sense or brain power.

The recurrence of sleep, "Tired Nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep," in illness is always regarded by medical men as a good sign, and is often the first and most favourable indication of a coming return of health. Keats, in his "Endymion," thus tenderly apostrophises it.

"O Magic Sleep! O comfortable bird
That broodest o'er the troubled sea of the mind.
Till it is hushed and smooth."

And Carvantes in Don Quixote eulogizes it thus;

"Now blessings light on him that first invented sleep! It covers a man all over, thoughts and all, like a cloak: it is meet for the hungry, drink for the thirsty, heat for the cold, and cold for the hot."

Liverish and dyspeptic people seldom sleep well; some people cannot sleep after a late meal, while others again cannot sleep without it. Great activity of mind is another hindrance to sleep, and barristers, journalists, and kindred classes of brain-workers and students suffer accordingly.

The "beauty seep" taken before twelve o'clock used to be highly esteemed by old-fashioned maidens and their mothers, and another well-known and time honoured saying regarding our subject is that "one hour's sleep before midnight is worth two after it."

Plenty of fresh air in one's bedroom and a sufficiency of outdoor exercise are useful inducements to slumber, and a short evening walk is often a great help to an over wakeful person. On the other hand, one must guard against over-exercise and consequent over-fatigue. Too many people believing still in the exploded fallacy that "a change of occupation is as good as a rest" make the mistake after a long tiring day in office or shop, of racing off for a lengthy cycle ride or other over-indulgence in athletic exercises, when a quiet read or snoooze in a hammock or armchair would be far more useful and beneficial. Insufficient sleep causes prostration, often accompanied by great restlessness. Headache and a sense of fullness and throbbing in the head are further indications of congestion, and give warning that the brain is being overtaxed—a warning that if not heeded in time may bring about serious consequences to both brain and body. Exercise taken in moderation is, of course, beneficial and very necessary; but too much cycling for instance, may of itself lead to a special form of brain-fag or fatigue of the brain cells.

The habit of reading in bed is open to the objection of danger from fire, and it is very doubtful also if it does not induce a further habit of wakefulness. For those who sleep badly a daily afternoon siesta may be desirable and even necessary, though most people under forty would be ashamed to confess to an indulgence in a habit fit, as they deem it, only for old people. But should they feel really in need of an afternoon nap they should take nature and inclination as their only guide, and sleep just when, and where and as much as they want to. I heard the other day of an old gentleman who, though well over seventy might easily be taken to be twenty years younger, and who ascribed his extraordinary youthfulness solely to his habit of taking a short nap whenever and wherever "he felt sodisposed."

ADDRESS

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## WOMEN AS BANKERS.

During the last thirty years or so woman has reached an independent position. She has embarked upon almost every known profession, but a new vista opening up to thoughtful women is that of banking. Not that the idea is entirely a novel one. Already in this country and on the Continent banks for women, managed entirely by women, have been demonstrated as being a practical commercial possibility; but there still remains a great field in this respect for theory and experiment.

It may not be necessary for all women to understand the laws of production and exchange, but the time has come when women feel the need of study and training in the saving as in the spending of their money.

Men for centuries have enjoyed the privilege of having bank managers to consult, and to turn to for friendly advice over business affairs. Men, of course, readily understand and can grasp the technicalities of a man's business more readily and with less loss of time than if consulted by a woman, and the same principle applies to women. A woman can grasp the technicalities of a woman's business more easily because she is a woman. Intuitively she knows much of the difficulties that hospital nurses, typists, members of the theatrical profession, secretaries, housekeepers, etc., have to contend with, and can advise accordingly, and teach valuable lessons of thrift.

That this is so is proved by a provision made by one of the womens' banks already in existence. It provides receptacles for home savings, which when filled may be cleared at the bank, and the contents paid interest on. Housekeepers whose world of spending centres largely in their homes, and who know how quickly small sums—pennies and half-pennies—drift into waste unless promptly dealt with, appreciate this plan. In every other walk of life there is the same scope for the woman who is willing to study the questions of the day to help her fellow-women by spreading the principle of thrift, to the lasting benefit of the individual and the State.

## HE WISHED FOR HER.

They were dinning in a restaurant, and he had ordered a whole roast chicken.

"You see," he exclaimed, as he showed her the wishbone, "you take hold here. Then we must both make a wish and pull, and, when it breaks the one who has the bigger part of it will have his or her wish gratified."

"But I don't know what to wish for," she protested.

"Oh, you can think of something," he said.

"No, I can't," she replied; "I can't think of anything I want very much."

"Well, I'll wish for you," he exclaimed.

"Will you really?" she asked.

"Yes."

"Well, then, there's no use fooling with the old wishbone," she interrupted, with a glad smile, "you can have me!"

## SHARING GOOD NEWS.

The alarm clock went off with a bang, Curly woke up with a start and was out of bed with a bound. "My, it's a foggy morning," he exclaimed, but he discovered that he had set his clock wrong, and had still two hours of blessed sleep. He did not return to bed at once. He slipped on his shoes and jacket, crept out of his room, and along the passage. Then he stopped before a door and banged on it.

"Confound it!" groaned a voice, smothered in sheets. "Time to get up, I"

"No, you've two hours yet," said Curly.

"Two hours! Then why on earth have you called me up?"

"Why, to warn you," observed Curly, "for I made the same mistake myself."

## THE PERFECTION OF RESTORATION.

Judge—"You say you found this five-pound note?"

Prisoner—"Yes, my lud."

Judge—"Why didn't you attempt to restore it?"

Prisoner—"I did, my lud."

Judge—"To its owner?"

Prisoner—"No my lud, to circulation."

# Policing The Empire.

IV.

## THE INDIAN POLICE SERVICE

By

SIR EDMUND C. COX.

In the series of magnificent spectacles, which were witnessed at the Imperial City of Delhi, when King George the Fifth of England was crowned Emperor of India, there was one event which will be ever memorable in the annals of the Indian Police. From Peshawar to Comorin, from Quetta to Mandalay, there was not a member of the force, whether high administrator or humble constable, whose heart was not profoundly stirred by the gracious condescension of his revered Sovereign. For the King's very first act after laying the foundation stone of the new capital of Delhi was to hold a review of the police who were assembled for duty at the great Durbar. In comparison with the more splendid features of the historical week this item, to the world at large, might appear almost insignificant. But to the 170,000 faithful servants of the Crown who constitute the Police of India this was a day of days. Loyal, zealous, over-worked, poorly paid, the Indian Police have doggedly done their duty in the face of continued difficulty and discouragement. Few honours or rewards have been vouchsafed to them, and they have smarted under a sense of neglect and disparagement whether by the public or by the Government. And now their hearts have been lifted up by the King-Emperor himself, whose own watchword "Sympathy" has been crystalised into fact. The idea was an inspiration, and its results will be most farreaching.

### A MEMORABLE EVENT.

No less than 2,700 Police were drawn up on the polo ground at Delhi for the Royal review. The King rode down on horse-back, and was received with a general salute. Officers and men who had been awarded the King's medal for meritorious service were marched to the front, and were presented by their Emperor with this proud distinction. Never before had a Viceroy or even aGovernor designed to pay such a compliment to the police; and it is not wonderful that all ranks were elated by this supreme acknowledgement of their services. Mighty were the cheers that were raised for the King and Queen at the conclusion of the ceremony. The police on parade were mostly from the Punjab, but there were detachments from various other provinces. His Majesty specially noticed a constable from Burmah, with the characteristically short and sturdy figure of his race, who was armed with a long dah.

The police in India are the very essence of our administration. It is to be remembered that now-a-days the military forces are contracted in a limited number of large cantonments, and it is the police who almost everywhere are responsible for the maitenance of peace and the preservation of law and order. Consequently the ordinary villager looks on the blue-coatad policeman as the visible representative of the Government. There is no other department which so intimately concerns the life of the people. It is upon the goodwill, intelligence and honesty of the police that the happiness and welfare of millions depends. Thus the responsibilities of the English officers of the force, who have to administer guide, direct, and control, can hardly be over-estimated. These for the whole of India, an area eqnal to the half of Europe, number only about five hundred.

The conquest of India by the English during the course of a single century is one of the most marvellous episodes in the history of the world. Empires and kingdoms, one after another crumbled down to be replaced by a company of merchants, whose inscrutable destiny forced them to exchange the pen for the sword. The blaze of military glory illuminates the achievements of a Clive, a Lake or a Wellesley. The story reads like a romance. It appeals to the most limited imagination. The organisation of a police force, on the contrary, would seem, at all events at first sight, an exceedingly prosaic and uninteresting subject. But let us see if their is no element of romance in the comparatively humble sphere of the police.

### WHAT THE POLICE HAVE DONE.

When the various countries that compose India came into our possession we found everywhere lawlessness bloodshed, oppressions, pillage and rebboery. India was a happy hunting-ground for plunderers, murderers, and cheats. Dacoits and free-booters scoured the countryside, and the bolder spirits among these carved out for themselves independent kingdoms. The secret society of Thugs banded together in the name of their goddess Bhawani, strangled thousands of victims with a handkerchief. The infamous rite of Suttee compelled the widow, of a deceased Hindoo to be burnt alive on her husband's funeral pyre. Female infanticide was so common that in some villages hardly any girls at all were suffered to grow up. Bands of cruel Pindharies raided the country like a flight of devouring locusts. These fiends in human shape would travel thirty or forty miles a day, and burn, plunder, ravish, and slay in every direction. No police force existed. The Zemindars or landlords were supposed to be responsible for the peace of their estates. This meant that they reserved to themselves, so far as they could, the right to plunder within their own jurisdiction. There were also village watchmen, frequently members of criminal tribes, who were generally in league with thieves and robbers.

And now? No country is free from criminality, but on the whole, east and west and south and north, law and order are so assured that any occasional exception is regarded as something startling and remarkable: and the appalling state of the country which existed under native administration seems almost incomprehensible. How has this marvellous change been effected? How has efficient police been created? Who are the members of this wonderful force?

They are for the most part just ordinary Hindoos and Mahomedans, with little natural aptitude for police duties. Like Tommy Atkins we take him from the city and the plough, we teach him how and where to put his feet. We drill him and discipline him, and instil into him the elements of law and procedure: we explain to him that he is a public servant and not a public master; we reward good work by promotion from constable to head-constable, to sub-inspector, and even to inspector; we give him a smart uniform: we explain to all ranks how to act together in a body, at the same time enforcing individual responsibility. Some of them we arm with smooth-bore breech-loaders, and a few picked men with rifles, while a certain number are mounted on serviceable horses. Then we take a district with the area, say, of Devonshire, and a population of nearly a million, and administer it with some eight hundred of these native police under one white officer, who bears the humble designation of District Superintendent of police. There is probably not a soldier in the whole of the district. This is the force which has to control the descendants of the Mahratta warriors who, inspired by their national hero, Shivaji, two hundred and fifty years ago, threw off the Moghul yoke, and carried fire and sword over the length and breadth of the land till they watered their horses in the Indus and the Hooghli. On the Malabar coast the sons of the daring Angria pirates, who for generations defied the East India company are kept in restraint solely by the police. Here and there we have tapped strange sources for recruitment. In Khandesh we have enlisted in the force the wild tribe of the Bhils, whose fathers a hundred years ago depended for subsistance on the fruits of pillage and plunder. Right good policemen they make. In Sind the descendants of the fierce Baloochi soldiers who proved themselves foemen worthy of our steel at the battle of Miani wear the blue uniform of the police, and enforce British law upon the wild population of the Indus valley. Is there no romance in all this?

### AN INFINITY OF DUTIES.

These Indian police, of course, have their faults. They require incessant supervision. The successful, administration of a district depends above all things on the personality and character of the English superintendent. It is remarkable what judicious firmness, coupled with energy, activity, tact and absolute justice can effect even with the leat promising material. Excess of zeal, on the part of the native police is a quality which it is difficult to control. If they are convinced that an accused person is guilty and ought to be punished, but are of opinion that the evidence against him is insufficient to ensure conviction, they are very ready to create more evidence which they think will achieve the desired result. I have also occasionally met with unscrupulous officers, who would take a bribe to let off a guilty person. I know the short comings of the police well. The faults that they posses and those of their country and of oriental tradition. There are black sheep in every fold. But the vast majority of Indian policemen are not bad men. Careless some of them may be, wanting in intelligence and too much on the look-out for backsheesh or tips to stimulate their energies, but they are mostly zealous and eminently faithful. They have an infinity of duties which do not trouble their confreres in England. Any unusual circumstances, such as famine, plague, cholera, floods, fires, operations against locusts, and once I remember a plague of rats which destroyed the crops for hundreds of miles, or the collection of pilgrims bound for Mecca, not to speak of a wave of dacoities or riots, or other disturbances, instantly imposes a heavy burden and strain upon the police, and is invariably met in a splendid spirit of self-sacrifice, loyalty, and devotion to duty, however great the exertion and hardships involved. In the seditious movements of recent years, there has never been the smallest question of the absolute loyalty and fidelity of the police.

One thing is very difficult to do, and that is to get the Police to contro traffic in the streets. The drivers of bullock carts and other vehicles may be as indifferent as they like to the rule of the road, but the native police seldom interfere. One European sergeant exercises more authority in this essential duty of the police than a dozen Hindoo or Mahomedan constables. But it is one in a few exceptional places such as large cantonments that there are any European subordinate police.

In the maintenance of order during the Mohurrum or other religious processions, when the streets are overflowing with an excitable crowd, always liable to develop into an unruly and lawless mob, the rank and file of Indian police are at their best. Patient and imperturbable, devoid of partiality, thoroughly understanding the people with whom they have to deal, not worrying about a little more or less time, they gradually induce the masses to move on along the route that has been prescribed for them. On the occasion of horse and cattle shows or similar gatherings, or durbars, and other public functions, the police arrangements are always excellent.

What are the Indian police like to look at? Well, we must remember that they belong to a variety of races, differing from one another as much as a Scottish Highlander differs from an Italian of Naples. There are burly Pathans and stalwart Sikhs, dapper little Goorkhas, lithe and wiry Mahrattas, sturdy Mahomedans of the North, slightly-bult Madrassis of the south, Bengalis, Ooryas, Assamese, Burmese, and an infinity of other nationalities, with a sprinkling of Jews, Parsees and native Christians. Generally speaking, these are all smart and neat and clean in their uniform, which, in most provinces, is blue, but in some khaki, and their faces are as a rule, bright, pleasant, and prepossessing. On the whole, with all their faults, looking back on a quarter of a century's experience, I can describe the Indian police as very likeable.

### DIFFICULTIES TO CONTEND WITH.

And their character? It is to be remembered that the difficulties with which they have to contend are very great. Everyone, including the judges and magistrates, is prejudiced against them. In Indian courts of justice their evidence is lookd upon with a degree of suspicion which in my experience is quite unwarrantable. The police are surrounded by endless temptations. The pay of responsibilities. In spite of all this, putting the rank and file, even in spite of its recent increase, is quite incommensurate with their aside a certain percentage of black sheep, the men who enter the force are distinctly improved by the training and discipline which are imparted to them, and are superior in ordinary morality and decency of conduct to the mass of the population from which they are drawn. In spite of all defects, the fact remains that life and property are more secure than they have ever been before, and serious crime is committed with far less impunity, than it was even a quarter of a century ago.

The police have not to be looked upon as so many "buckle numbers," but as individual human beings. Their interests have to be carefully considered, and as much brightness and variety as possible have to be introduced into their rather dull and monotonous lives. Police sports, including tent-pegging and wrestling matches, form an excellent way of providing human interest, and of improving the relations between officers and men, and also between the police and the public. In various districts annual police sports on a large scale are looked forward to by the townspeople as an important event, and they attend in crowds, dressed in their brightest costumes.

The European officers are appointed by competition in London. Candidates must be below nineteen years of age. The examination is of the same calibre as that for admission to the Army. For a young man who is not afraid of hard work and responsibility, and who fancies an adventurous active life with plenty of riding, and opportunties for shooting, it would be difficult to suggest a more attractive career. Each cold weather several delightful months are spent under canvas, wandering about from place to place inspecting police posts, and finding out the wants of the people. The pay is quite good and liberal furlough is allowed. It is perhaps a drawback that no less than thirty years' service is required for pension, but possibly the time may be reduced. I look back with the greatest pleasure to that part of my life in the Indian Police which was passed in camp.

# New Books and New Editions.

The booksellers with whom I first held conference were men of the old type—the type which pessimists tell us is dying out. They not only sell books but love them, and they regard their calling with the respect which all true bookmen should have for everything connected with literature.

If their attitude towards their business was old-fashioned, the same could not be said of their methods of trade. Their establishment is the last word in modernity, far and away the biggest bookshop in London. I made my way through the great aisles stacked with the picked volumes of three continents, and found my two bookmen in an office on an upper floor. "Here," said I, "from this building in Oxford-street you can measure the literary taste of the buying public as no single publisher can. Give me the benefit of your knowledge." Here is what they told me.

Authors, judged solely from the bookseller's point of view, must be placed in various groups. There are, first of all, the writers of one successful book or of books which sell largely for the moment and are never asked for again. Their name is legion. Another group consists of authors who sell by the ten thousnand in sixpenny or sevenpenny editions, but hardly at all in the standard six shilling form. There are some who have a purely "circulating library" public. At the top come the writers whose works, old and new, are in steady demand, year after year. These are the kings of modern literature.

### MR. RUDYARD KIPLING.

Mr. Kipling is easily first to-day. He does not reach the sensational figures of some authors, but everything he writes is sure of its permanent public "Plain Tales from the Hills," for example, is still constantly called for. His collected poems made the most popular gift book last Christmas. Another writer whom my booksellers regard with peculiar respect, while not of course placing him by the side of Mr. Kipling, is Mr. E. V. Lucas. "He is the 'all-round' writer. People by him to keep on their shelves. His 'Wanderings,' his novels, his essays, everything that he does succeeds. He keeps up to a sustained high level and the public know it." Thus they summarised.

But the best "selling" novelist is Mrs. Florence Barclay, author of "The Rosary." The book which has made her reputation first appeared in November 1909 and for some months created no stir. Gradually the demand for it grew. To-day it is in its 400th thousand and is in greater demand than ever. "The Rosary" circulates everywhere. It is, for example, very popular among sailors. Mrs. Barclay has issued other books since, and her five volumes have sold to the extent of almost a million c[illegible]. When one remembers that Mr. [illegible]'s greatest success, "The Jungle [illegible] only in its 105th thousand t[illegible] became of this figure appears.

### Mrs. ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

Miss Marie Corelli never in her palmiest days reached the demand that there is now for Mrs. Barclay's books; but she comes next in popularity. In poetry the best "seller" is also a woman. Her name is Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox. She has issued eleven volumes; two of them are in their twenty-second editions, and the circulation of the others is nearly as large. Her books are issued at every price, from the shilling pocket volume to the *edition de luxe*.

What, I asked, is the secret of the popularity of Mrs. Barclay and Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox? Both of them are highly moral and highly emotional writers. "Their books are uplifting," said my book-sellers. "People like emotion; they like to feel their better impulses stirred. They are optimistic. Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox has sympathy, inspiration, fancy, cheerfulness, hope and philosophy. The literary draper, the City clerk will take her poems home, read them with satisfaction and say, 'She writes just what I thought.' He has no difficulty in understanding her meaning. She is modern, and she voices the aspirations of the everyday man with a facility and gracefulness which he himself does not possess."

The competition of dead classics, of which some unsuccessful writers complain so bitterly, does not count for very much. Two books of Dickens are still among the great "sellers," "Pickwick" and "David Copperfield." Thackeray comes some way behind with "Vanity Fair." Scott's novels are now in small demand; it appears, indeed, that when people want to read Scott they generally turn to his poems. Two writers of our own time are now regarded, from the bookselling point of view, as classics, outside of competition—George Meredith had Thomas Hardy. The demand for Meredith is particularly encouraging: Stevenson too, is called for to-day as constantly as though his books were being newly issued.

### MR. W. J. LOCKE.

Among authors of the first rank Mr. W. J. Locke ranks very high, and the success of his "Septimus" was marked. Mr. Arnold Bennett has come right to the front. The best proof of his popularity, to the bookseller, is the fact that first editions of his earlier books are now at a substantial premium. Other writers of the best type whose books are in permanent demand are Mr. W. B. Maxwell, Mr. Robert Hichens, Monsignor Benson, Mr. E. F. Benson, and Mr. and Mrs. Williamson. These are followed by others who have made a great reputation with one book or are rapidly forging their way a head. Among these must be named Mr. Jeffrey Farnol, Mr. Compton Mackenzie, Miss Marjorie Bowen, and Mr. F. E. Mills Young. The most popular American novelist is Mr. Robert Chambers, but he is read for his more recent books rather than for his earlier tales of Paris life. Mr. Rex Beach, one of the most "virile" American writers, is mainly in demand in cheap editions.

The idea that poetry does not sell nowadays is wrong. Most poetry, it is true, does not sell. But Mr. Masefield's "The Everlasting Mercy," issued last year, is now in its tenth edition. Mr. Kipling's poems sell equally with his prose. Mr. Abercrombie and Mr. Newbolt are in good demand. The Poet Laureate's works, however, are not among the big "sellers."

### MR. GALSWORTHY.

Lastly, among the writers who voice the modern spirit of reform Mr. Galsworthy stands first and apart from all the others. The success of "The Dop Doctor" was one of the surprises of the trade. This book supplied another illustration of the fact that success does not depend on name but on matter. No one knew anything of "Richard Dehan" when "The Dop Doctor" came out. Miss Elizabeth Robin's "Where Are You Going?" dealing with the white-slave trade, is among the successful books of the moment. So far as sex novels are concerned, it would be idle to deny that two or three writers, notably Mrs. Elinor Glyn and Miss. Victoria Cross, are immensely popular. In what one may describe as the field of popular sensational novels Mr. Philips Oppenheim and Mr. William Le Queux are the leaders. Mr. Max Pemberton, of course, is largely in demand in public libraries.

### THE LURE OF CROONING WATER.

By Marian Hill (Long.)

This bright, very American story is a close and often poignant study of temperament. Georgette Verlaine is a popular New York actress who, although technically virtuous, lives at a shocking pace. We find her nerve-racked and on the verge of insanity with study, hard work, and frivolous amusement. Her good angel is John Congdon, a doctor, who sends her to a farm bearing the pretty name of Crooning water to regain her physical tone.

Without flirtation Georgette cannot live. She fascinates the farmer, Horace Dorn-blazer, a superior, studious person and very nearly breaks up his domestic peace. But behind the flighty Georgette stands the quietly insistent figure of her real lover, Congdon who at last coerces her to sanity and happiness. As a study in the minor morals of the New York stage the book is instructive. The byplay is dainty and pretty, and Georgette, on the whole, justifies her creator's better opinion of her. The whole episode is froth, but pleasant forth that to some extent condones the trying American slang of the writing.

### THE GOLDEN WOMAN.

By Ridgwell Cullum.

(Chapman and Hall.)

In Mr. Cullum's honest brown hands we are safe from the problems of sickly and artificial life. We are blooded to the open and the sky, with noble horses, bushmen, trappers, and wild riders. The primal forces of nature and of human nature get briskly to work.

The Golden Woman brought gold and bad luck in her wake. Her feet touched the prairie and turned the stones into nuggets and disaster. But a brisk young fellow disenchanted her and also enchanted her. She became, like Midas after his bath in pactolus normal and happy. Her red hair is capped with a bridal veil, as it should always be, in the last scene, and the reader flings his rice and shoe most joyfully, especially since the earthquake blotted out all the inconvenient characters in that merry, wholesale way which nature has.

After these cataclysms, in the Rocky Mountains, too, how peaceful and how desirable is old familiar Peckham!

"Siri Ram," by an anonymous author, is a book that should be read and reflected on by every one who takes an interest in our Indian Empire. Though it is presented in the form of a novel, it is plainly, as announced on the titlepage, "a transcript from life, 1907-10," just, sincere, sympathetic most admirably written, and deeply interesting. The unfortunate Siri Ram one of the many unsophisticated tools of the extraordinary "Swami" Mool Chand, his fine simple-minded old father Skene, the Principal of the College, Merivale and Chauncey, the two splendid youngsters who had to fight the plague single-handed in a huge district—peopled by peasants who regarded every measure taken for their benefit with deep suspicion and hostility—and who both perished, the one stricken down by the plague, the other assassinated—are all drawn with a vivid, convincing touch, while the descriptions of the college, the plague-stricken villages, the pilgrimage of Siri Ram, and "the last sacrifice," are splendidly done. (Constable and Co.)

### FOUR STAGES OF GREEK RELIGION.

[By Professor Gilbert Murray, pp. ix + 223.]

Professor Gilbert Murray has, like his own Greeks, the happy faculty of never taking up any subject without adding to its clearness and a touch of beauty. It is one of his favourite observations that wherever the Greek genius was at work, order and light emerged out of confusion and darkness. In the same way whatever subject he himself touches gains from his handling of it lucidity and charm, whether it be the vexed question of religious origins, the ravelled tale of Olympian misdemeanours, or that sad period of "the failure of nerve" which followed on the collapse of the orthodox faith.

The present volume is a much slighter work than *The Rise of the Greek Epic*. It consists of studies based on four lectures delivered at Columbia in 1912. Professor Murray with characteristic modesty acknowledge his indebtedness to Dr. Jane Harrison and others, and discribes himself as "gugging his modern authorities" when he comes to the post-classical period. Those of us who know the author kno wthat this statement must be received with a grain of salt. Professor Murray's originality is only equalled by his genereoity. These essays have the further charm that they are written in a style which avoids all use of technical terms even in treating philosophical subjects, a style which frankly allows the reader to see the author's ibeas in the making. Nothing is asserted finally, *ex cathedra*, but the reader must not, on that account, let himself be deceived into underestimating the value of the conclusions reached.

Religion is defined as the attitude of man towards the uncharted and unknown region of human experience, and Professor Murray betrays Bergsonian sympathies when he admits that not only man's conscious intellect but all sorts of inarticulate feelers and tentacles, emotions and desires, may be used in the attemt to get into relation with the mysterious tracts which surround him. The essays are an attempt to define the attitude of the Greeks at four significant period of their development towards this uncharted sea. The moments chosen for analysis are, first, the dark early days when the homeless wanderers in the Aegean were encompassed, like Sarpedon, by a thousand shapes of death on every side, and were dimly grouping for some relation to the unknown powers of life and death. These were the days of those "beastly devices of the heathen" which have had such a fascination for modern anthropologists. Fortunately, though he feels the fascination, Professor Murray has not quite gone over to the camp of the anthropologists. He deals with the srtange ritual in which early man sought by tearing of bulls and other animals, to secure a portion of their wonderful power or *mana*, with the rites of averson, by which premitive man strove to protect himself from that which is forbidden, unholy, *tabu*, and with wonderful clearness describes the development of the anthopomorphic God out of the dim "projection" of the tribal emotions of hope and awe, the growth out of the "desire collect if personifie" of such gods as Demeter and Appolo.

But there are even better ways by which the 'pure' scholar may spend his time than in the study of ritual, and it is when Mr. Murray comes to the far from primitive Homeric gods that the essays reach the highest point of interest. We open our eyes when we find him championing the orthodox faith of classical Greece. "Is Saul also among the prophets?" we exclaim in amazement, remembering the diatribes hurled in another place at what he called "the serio-comic Olympic family." The fact is that the unfortunate Olympians have been so vindictively attacked of late years by Dr. Jane Harrison, Mr. F. M. Cornford and others that the cudgels have perforce been taken up on behalf of the Homeric gods. Dr. Farnell has championed them in his "Higher Aspects of Greek Religion," and now even Professor Murray has half-heartedly joined the ranks of their defenders. He reminds us how near to the early Hellenes and how black were the degradation and horror of superstition, and shows how the Olympic gods, in spite of their thinness and absence of religious content, were yet clean from anything that is bestial, terrifying or revolting. They were the warlike, aristocratic, clean gods, of a chivalrous, buccaneering race. About them there was nothing obscene or brutal. If in Homer's day they had ceased to have any real religious quality they were at least "radiant and heart-searching hypotheses," metaphors know to the philosopher to be nothing more, images and symbols of the world's unexplained forces. Moreover it was a religion that permitted progress and made for solidarity and fellow-feeling among the city-states of Greece.

Of the two chapters on the collapst of orthodoxy and the return to a more mordid and personal faith, and on Julian the Apostate's austere and pathetic protest on bahalf of the vanishing gods, there is no room to speak. It is Professor Murray's function, whether as translator or critic, to act as interpreter, to stir again after two thousand years emotions first roused by the haunting lyrics of tragedians and to bring to bear upon literature the light gleaned by explorers in the obscure region of forgotten ritual. It is his double office, as anthropologist to sift for scholars the turgid mass of archereological evidence as scholar to humanise classical tradition with the results taken from potsherds. In the world of classical study Professor Murray thus becomes a kind of hermes as guide from one world to another, an essorter of souls.

### WHAT MORE COULD HE EXPECT?

Jock McFizzle rather fancied himself as a dog-breeder, and on the occasion of a local show he felt firmly convinced that a young dog he was entering would carry off the first prize.

So assured was Jock on this score that he invited a select number of his special cronies to be his guests at the show, promising to stand as universal banker during the day.

But alas! human plans, even the best of them, are never very stable.

Not merely did Jock's dog fail to run off with the first prize, but, to the owner's great grief and annoyance, he failed to secure so much as a second, third, or even an honorable mention.

It was too much, especially after current expenses. So that seeing one of the judging officials, Jock rushed at him, and exclaimed:—

"Mon, for why did my bit doging not win the prize? Wha's wrage with him?"

"Wrong?" replied the judge of dogflesh, as he surveyed the dejected quadruped in question. "Well, to begin with, he's about a yard too short in the legs!"

Jock eyed his "bit doggie" in sheer astonishment for a couple of seconds. Then he turned:—

"Eh, mon," he said. "You're a fule! The doggie's legs are touching the ground! Wha' more d'ye want?"

## IN LIGHTER VEIN.

### DIFFICULT TO STOOP.

Brown—"Stout people, they say, are rarely guilty of meanness or crime."

Jones—"Well you see, it's so difficult for them to stoop to anything low."

### A PROBLEM.

Persistent Beggar—"And both me parents died and left me an orphan."

Pedestrian—"Poor fellow! What are you going to do with it?"

### A CONFIRMED PESSIMIST.

Visitor—"How is your wife, John?"

John (the waiter)—"Well, I don't know, miss. When the sun don't shine she's miserable, and when it does she says it fades the carpet."

### QUITE DIFFERENT.

"Are you a secondhand book-dealer?" asked the inquisitive person.

"No, sir," answered the shopkeeper with some irritation of manner, "I am a dealer in secondhand books."

### AN INDEFINITE ORDER.

Captain—"Do you see that captain on the bridge five miles away?"

Tar—"Ay, ay, sir."

Captain—"Let him have one of them 12 inch shells in the eye."

Tar—"Which eye, sir?"

### NOT WHAT SHE THOUGHT.

The woman came cautiously up to the librarian in the big library and asked in low tones of she could get a book about avid's Harem.

"Oh, yes," said the librarian, "we have a number of copies of 'David Harem."

"Hush," whispered the enquirer, "not so loud."

### WHEN IT WAS DARK.

A motorist was stopped by a policeman, the light on the car being insufficient. He gave his card to the constable. "G. J. Smith," read the man in blue. "Go on with you!" he exclaimed. "I want your proper name and address. We've too many Smiths about here. Now, look sharp!"

"Then," said the motorist, "if you must have it, it's William Shakespeare, Stratford-on-Avon."

"Thank you, sir," replied the policeman. "Sorry to have troubled you." And he carefully entered the particulars in his book."

### THE WAYS OF TRAVELLERS.

A gentleman whose travel-talks are known throughout the world tells the following on himself:—

"I was booked for a lecture one night at a little place in Scotland, four miles from railway-station.

"The 'chairman' of the occasion, after introducing me as 'the man wha's here tae broaden oor intellects' said that he felt that a wee bit of prayer would not be out of place.

"O Lord," he continued, 'put it intae the heart of this mon tae speak the truth the hale truth, and naething but the truth, and gie us grace tae understan' him.'

"Then, with a glance at me, the chairman said, 'I've ben a traveller meself!'"

### ANY WOULD DO.

A large crowd was gathered wating for the cars. A very fat man was the recipient of several vicious pushings as an elderly woman, red in the face, very much flustered and fussy, kept digging her elbows into the convement ribs of those about her. Finally, a particularly vicious push caused him to wince, and he moved to one side as far as possible. She followed him and thumped him on the back.

"Does it make any difference which of these cars I take to go to Regent-street?" she asked.

"Not to me, madam," he answered, as he slipped through an opening in the crowd.

### HAD HIS REVENGE.

He was a surly and quarrelsome old farmer, and the only person of any importance who had managed to avoid clashing with him was the mild-mannered vicar.

But even this forbearing gentleman lost his temper when the farmer impudently turned his horses loose in the churchyard, and refused to take them out again.

High words ensued, and the vicar so far forgot himself as to call the farmer a "broken-down old mule."

Off went the farmer on the instant and crashed noisily into the village lawyer's office.

"The vicar has just called me a broken-down old mule!" he bawled. "What am I to do?"

Now the lawyer had once received a severe rebuff from the farmer, and had waited for years for a chance to repay it.

Here was his opportunity, and he seized it with both hands.

"Don't come to me about that," he said, coolly. "I can't patch you up, I'm no veterinary surgeon."

### STEPPING IT OUT.

He was a country yokel. In fact, he had never been away from the village in which he was born. But now he had decided to give up the quiet country life and go to Blackpool with his donkey. When he arrived at the station he asked the porter where he must put the moke.

"Put him at the back," replied the porter, meaning, of course, the van used for such purposes.

Now the yokel knew nothing about embarking animals, so he tied his donkey to the buffer at the rear of the train. This done, he settled himself in one of the compartments, which was already occupied by a gentleman. They had been travelling for about half an hour when the yokel ventured the remark, "What speed are we going at?"

"Oh, about forty miles an hour!" replied his travelling companion.

"My word!" murmured the yokel. "Won't Neddy be stepping it out!"


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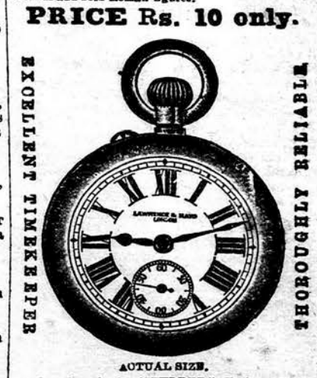


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# PRESERVING THE CONCERT.

## OBJECT OF THE DEMONSTRATION.

### THE HEADLONG WAY OF MONTENEGRO.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, April. 4.

While the possible fruitlessness of the naval demonstration against Montenegro is being widely discussed, it is pointed out that its first object and chief advantage are the maintenance of joint co-operation for the prevention of isolated action by a single Power, which would lead to the gravest complications. The Cabinets prefer dealing with the crisis step by step, without committing themselves to any definite future resolutions.

TURKOPHILE EMBERS.

In course of his speech before the Budget Committee of the Reichstag, yesterday, Herr von Jagow stated that originally the Balkan League was intended to include Turkey, but, owing to disinclination of the latter, an anti-Turkish League was finally concluded in June 1912. Feelings in the Balkan capitals wavered even during last few days before the war, hostilities beginning contrary to the intention of the other Allies through the premature breakaway of Montenegro

MONTENEGRO TO BE STARVED INTO SUBMISSION.

LONDON, April 4.

It is announced in Berlin that the demonstration against Montenegro will be limited to a peaceful blockade of the coast and the closing of the Austrian frontier. It is hoped that the consequent scarcity of food will bring Montenegro to her senses. There is no agreement between the Powers regarding the sending of troops or the application of force.

While the Austrian squadron is cruising off Montenegro, no warships of other Powers have yet arrived. There was much movement among the warships at the Piraeus, yesterday. The German warship "Breslau," with Prince Henry of Prussia on board, the Italian warship "Pisa," with the Count of Turin on board, and the cruiser "Yarmouth" sailed. It is believed that they are proceeding to Antivari.

FRENCH RELUCTANCE.

Evidence of French reluctance to join the demonstration is shown by a semi-official Note issued in Paris last night. It said, "Russia having announced that she wishes to see France and Great Britain join in the naval demonstration of the Powers, the Government of the Republic has decided to take part in this solemn affirmation of the will of Europe. Therefore the cruiser "Edgar Quinet", which is at Corfu, has been ordered to join in any action taken by the British warships."

The French Press continues to inveigh against the demonstration, which the Temps describes as a mad adventure, of stiff, credulity and weakness.

AUSTRIA IRRITATED BY SERVIA.

VIENNA, April 4.

Servia's determined support of Montenegro in opposing the wishes of the Powers is increasing the irritation in Austrian official circles.

The *Reichspost* urges that strong military measures be taken in the event of the failure of the naval demonstration.

TSAR FERDINAND AT ADRIANOPLE.

ADRIANOPLE, April 4.

Tsar Ferdinand arrived here on Wednesday and attended a service in memory of the late King of Greece. He visited the famous Mosque, which had not been damaged, and left again in the evening. He will shortly enter the city in state.

BERLIN, April 3.

In the Budget Committee of the Reichstag, to-day, Herr Bassermann, the leader of the National Liberals, welcomed Anglo-German co-operation in the Balkans, and the friendly tone of recent speeches in the House of Commons. He thought that Germany's attitude in the present crisis was proof that Germany was pursuing a generally peaceful policy.

Herr von Jagow, Foreign Minister, believed that considerable difficulties awaited the Powers over the settlement of the Islands. Germany's policy was directed towards an adjustment, which would not endanger Turkey's Asiatic possessions. He added that the question of the Dardanelles had not yet been broached by any Power. Regarding the naval demonstration, he declared that nothing could yet be said as to how matters would develop if Montenegro continued in her obstinacy.

## THE CHINESE REPUBLIC.

### OPPOSED RECOGNITION BY ALL GOVERNMENTS.

WASHINGTON, April 4.

Mr. Bryan has informed the diplomatic body here of the intention of the United States to recognise the Chinese Republic as from the 8th inst., when the Chinese Assembly meets, and professes that all Governments should recognise the Republic of China on the same day.

# LORD SYDENHAM.

## EULOGISTIC "TIMES" LEADER.

### RECORD OF CONSTRUCTIVE WORK.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, April 4.

The *Times*, to-day, contains a eulogistic leader on Lord Sydenham. It recalls the strength and fearlessness he displayed in dealing with the wave of disaffection which coincided with his assumption of office.

Few Governors of Bombay, the *Times* says, have a more impressive record of constructive work. His education policy alone would entitle him to the gratitude of Western India, and his success in other departments of his administration are equally notable.

The *Times* praises his schemes for the development of Bombay, and concludes, "He will embark, to-morrow, with the consciousness that his great duties have been honourably and successfully performed.

## MONGOLIA AND CHINA.

### YUAN SHI-KAI'S FRUITLESS APPEAL.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 3.

A telegram from Urga states that Yuan Shik-Kai wrote to the Kutukhta, urging the Mongolians to renounce independence and amicably to arrange contentious questions. Yuan Shik-Kai intimated that China was willing to assume the Mongolian debts to the Russia and Taising Bank, and offered to recompense the Kutukhta and all the princes, promising not to transform Khalka into a Chinese province or to permit Chinese colonisation, but requiring as a *sine qua non* that all negotiations with Russia on Mongolian affairs be conducted exclusively in China.

The Mongolian Government replied that it shared the wish to avoid an armed conflict, but would not sacrifice its independence. If Yuan Shi-Kai was disposed for friendly negotiations, he should send a peaceably disposed plenipotentiary to Urga, where he would have to arrive without troops. Both Governments must, however, first recall their troops.

## THE SUFFRAGETTES.

### MRS. PANKHURST SENT TO PENAL SERVITUDE.

LONDON, April 3.

Mrs. Pankhurst, who was arrested and charged with inciting to blow up Mr. Lloyd George's house, was found guilty at the Old Bailey to-day, but with a strong recommendation for mercy.

She was sentenced to three years' penal servitude.

Suffragettes in court cried "Shame" and wildly shouted. The judge threatened to imprison them.

LONDON, April 4.

The anger of the Suffragettes at the sentence on Mrs. Pankhurst was evidenced at meetings yesterday evening, the speakers predicting a reign of terror, and declaring that human life would no longer be respected.

ATTEMPTS ON FOUR HOUSES

The Suffragettes have renewed their militant tactics. They attempted, yesterday, to set fire to four houses at Hampstead, No captures were made, but the police arrestedtwo women during the early hours of this morning, walking near Mitcham,carrying bags containing paraffin, cotton-wool, fire-lighters, and placards inscribed, "Beware how you treat Mrs. Pankhurst." They were charged at Croydon.

## CHINESE. PIRATES.

### LOOT A SHIP AND KILL THE PASSENGERS.

HONG KONG, April 4.

The British West River steamer "Taion" has returned, and reports that it was looted by pirates, who went on board at Hong-Kong disguised as passengers. They killed or wounded five Chinese passengers and escaped in boats.

## INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

### REFUSAL TO RECOGNISE THE POLYGAMY.

CAPE TOWN, April 3.

The Cape division of the Supreme Court, recently in an immigration case, refused to recognise an Indian marriage, which was admitted by the applicant to be polygamous.

The Indians of Johannesburg have now held a meeting protesting vigorously against their children being branded as illegitimate, and have resolved to petition for remedial legislation or to adopt passive resistance.

## THE "EASTWELL."

LONDON, April 4.

The work of blowing up the steamer "Eastwell," ashore at Ymuiden, has begun. Everything salved will be retained for expenses.

# STRAYED AIRSHIP.

## ZEPPELIN DETAINED IN FRANCE.

### COMPRISES ALL THE LATEST SECRETS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, April 3.

The new Zeppelin airship, while making a trial trip, prior to the Government acquiring it, lost its bearings in the clouds and landed at Luneville in France, believing that it was still in Germany. The six officers, who were on board, were conducted to the commandant of the fortress. The motors were removed from the airship

LONDON, April 4.

The airship, which landed in France, is identical with that inspected by the Prince of Wales at Friedrichshafen recently. Its capture has caused a sensation in Germany, particularly as it follows on an article in the official *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, appealing to the German Press not to betray the secrets of aircraft.

BERLIN, April 4.

It is understood that the captured Zeppelin airship comprises all the latest secrets, including a machine-gun for repelling æroplanes and a bomb-throwing equipment. A telegram from Friedrichshafen says that the Director of the Zeppelins has gone to Luneville. Gas tanks have been despatched there.

## A PLANTATION RIOT.

### FOURTEEN INDIAN COOLIES KILLED.

LONDON, April 3.

A message from Georgetown, Demerara, says that a serious disturbance occurred on a plantation in Berbice, last month, in which fourteen East Indian immigrants and one policeman were killed. Hitherto the details are obscure, but it appears that, owing to an attack on a policeman, the authorities used their fire-arms.

There is a tendency in some quarters to attribute the outbreak to the presence of Indian Commissioners, whose object and powers have been exaggerated by the East Indian community.

## THE WRECKED "AGADIR."

### FEARS THAT SHE WILL BE A TOTAL LOSS.

LONDON, April 3.

All passengers on board the steamer "Agadir" have been rescued.

It is feared that the "Agadir" will be a total loss. The passengers were saved by the strenuous efforts of the French cruiser "Friant," which did such splendid rescue work, when the "Delhi" was wrecked. A British steamer has taken the passengers to Gibraltar.

## WORLD'S LARGEST SHIP.

LONDON, April 3.

The Hamburg steamer "Vaterland:" which is the largest in the world, and a sister-ship to the "Imperator," was launched to-day. She carries 83 life-boats, seventy of which can be launched on either side.

## GOLD RESERVES.

LONDON, April 4.

A committee of bankers has been formed to consider the best means of increasing the national gold reserves. Viscount St. Aldwyn is the chairman.

## MARCONI INQUIRY.

LONDON, April 4

The Government Whips announce that there is not the slightest foundation for rumours of dissensions in the Cabinet as the result of the Marconi enquiry.

Mr. Terrell, M.P., (Unionist) has resigned his membership of the Marconi Committee.

LONDON, April 3.

At to-day's sitting of the Marconi Committee, Mr. Lloyd George's broker gave evidence that Mr. Lloyd George bought American Marconi shares as an investment. Withess' firm had never carried out any speculative transactions for Mr. Lloyd George.

## OBITUARY.

LONDON, April 4.

The death is announced of Viscount Llandaff.

[Henry Mathews, first Viscount Llandaff, was the only son of the Hon. Henry Mathews, Puisne Justice of Ceylon. He was born at Ceylon on the 13th of January, 1826. He passed the "Bachelier es lettres" of the University of Paris, in 1842, and the B.A. and LL.B. with law scholarship, in the University of London in 1847-49. He obtained a fellowship of University College, London; and afterwards became a Member of the Senate. He was called to the Bar in 1868, and became Queen's Council and Bencher of Lincoln's Inn in 1868. He first entered Parliament in 1868, and represented Dungarvan till 1874. He was Home Secretary from 1886 to 1892. He has written articles in the Law Magazine, National and Dublin Reviews. He was a bachelor. His Lordship's ancestors were formerly Earls of Llandaff, in the Irish peerage.]

A Gas Cooking Stove will roast, bake or boil at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest, most reliable and cleanest method of cooking.

# TIBETAN QUESTION.

## MAY BE SETTLED IN THE EAST.

### CHINESE ENVOY NOT STARTED FOR ENGLAND.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

LONDON, April 4.

It is understood at the Chinese Legation in London that the Tibetan question, which has been an obstacle to British recognition of the Chinese Republic, will probably be settled in the East.

Wentsungvao, who was to have come to London as a special envoy, to arrange an agreement with the Foreign and India Offices, is still in China, and it is now doubtful whether he will come to England.

## THE GRAND NATIONAL.

### THE RESULT OF THE RACE.

LONDON, April 4.

The result of the Grand National is as follows :—

Covert Coat ..... 1
Irish Mail ..... 2
Carsey..... 3

Won by a distance. Twenty-two ran.

Carsey fell at the last fence, when second, but the rider remounted and finished. Only three finished.

Betting at the start :—100 to 9 against Covert Coat, 25 to 1 against Irish Mail, 100 to 9 against Carsey.

LONDON, April 3.

The following are the probable starters in the Grand National with jockeys :—

Bloodstone.....Lyall
Dysart .....Butler
Trianon III .....O'Connor
Carsey .....Drake
Highbridge .....Williams
Ballyhackle .....Ussher
Thowl Pin .....Isaac Morgan
Jamagata .....Bartosch
Regent .....J. Anthony
The Miner .....Brabazon
Covert Coat .....Woodland
Melamar .....Payne
Black Plum.....R. Morgan
Axle Pin.....Whitaker
Blowpipe.....W. Smith
The Rejected Fourth....Cotton
Merryland.....Trudgill
Fearless VII .....Moodie
Wavelet.....W. Escott
Foolhardy .....Smythe
Tokay.....Hopper
Fetlar's Pride .....F. Morgan
Olga's Pride .....no jockey

[Our correspondent at Edinburgh sends us a list of starters, which omits Olga's Pride from the above, and adds Irish Mail and Lady Slavey.

## KING LEOPOLD'S ESTATE.

### LEGAL ACTION BY HIS DAUGHTERS FAILS.

LONDON, April 3.

The court of appeal in Brussels has finally rejected the claims of the late King Leopold's daughters to their father's estate, holding that it belongs to the Belgian State, and not to the family.

## CANADA'S COMMERCE.

### ADHESION TO ANGLO-JAPANESE TREATY.

OTTAWA, April 4.

The Dominion House of Commons has passed a Bill providing for Canada's adhesion to the Anglo-Japanese Treaty of Commerce and Navigation of 1911.

## NEW AGRA COLLEGE.

### STONE-LAYING BY LAHORE'S BISHOP-DISIGNATE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

AGRA, April 4.

A large and distinguished company assembled last evening to witness the most important event in the educational life of Agra, the laying of the foundation-stone of the new St. John's College by the Rev. Canon Durrant, M. A., Bishop-designate of Lahore.

After Mr. Durrant had pronounced this stone to be well and truly laid, the Rev. Arthur Davis, his successor in the principalship, delivered a long speech, in the course of which he said that, in asking Rev. Canon Durrant to lay this foundation-stone, the College has conferred upon him the greatest honour at its disposal.

Mr. D. Calnan, I. C. S., Commissioner, proposed a vote, of thanks to Rev. Canon Durrant, who on rising to speak, received great ovation from the assembly, and was visibly affected.

## ASSAM.

### STEPS TOWARDS LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

CALCUTTA, April. 4.

The current issue of the "Assam Gazette" contains resolutions favouring the institution of local self-government by local boards legally constituted for the province and station, and stating that the Chief Commissioner has decided that, subject to sanction by the Government of India, a local self-government bill shall be submitted without delay to the Legislative Council.

The following passengers arrived here on Friday by the mail steamer "China." Lord Loveson Gower, Sir D. J. and Lady Tata, Maj -Genl. K. S. and Mrs. Davison, and Rev. Cannon H. B. Cogan.

# TRAIN-WRECKERS.

## ATTEMPT ON A B.N.R. MAIL.

### ENGINE STRIKES A RAIL AND BOULDER.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

CALCUTTA, April 3.

A deliberate attempt to wreck the Madras mail train is reported by the Superintendent of Transportation, Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

It appears that about eight o'clock on the evening of the 3rd inst. No. 3 down Bengal-Nagpur-Madras mail train met with an obstruction at mile 388, between Ichchapuram and Beram pore (Ganjam). The train was stopped and it was discovered that a steel rail and a boulder had been placed across the line, apparently with malicious attempt.

The cow-catcher of the engine was damaged and had to be taken off. Owing to this detention, the train arrived at Howrah 71 minutes late.

Sir T. R. Wynne was a passenger by the Madras mail train which was attempted to be wrecked between Ichchapuram and Berhampore (Ganjam) stations. He arrived safely here to-day.

## [THE BENGAL COUNCIL.]

### DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET RESUMED

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

CALCUTTA, April 4.

A meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council was held to-day, His Excellency the Governor presiding. The Hon. Mr. Clark, Member for Commerce, was a visitor. After the interpellations, the discussion on the Budget was resumed. The Governor fixed a fifteen minutes' time-limit for non-official members.

The Maharajah of Nashipore prayed for medical help in rural areas; that District Boards be enjoined to open dispensaries in the interior; and that funds be provided for training Indian nurses and for clearing jungles. Regarding the police reform, he suggested the appointment of officers to investigate cases.

Mr. Surendra Nath Roy, in the course of his speech, said that he was not opposed to the Dacca University scheme, but he could not support all the recommendations made by the University Committee, and suggested the establishment of an educational board to inquire into the needs of the educational institutions and the proper distribution of grants. He urged that the Government of India grant for sanitation should be mostly spent for water-supply and drainage.

Mr. B. Chuckerbutty hoped to have entire control of their own revenues, but, till that was not attained, he asked the Government to favourably consider the suggestions of non-official members. He prayed for the establishment of agricultural farms in all the districts.

Mr. Fazlul Huq was surprised that, within a year of the annulment of the partition of Bengal, the officials had forgotten their special obligation to the Mahomedan community, and deplored the Government had done very little to meet the requirements of Mahomedans.

The Council is proceeding.

Messrs. P. K. Roy, U. N. Roy and the Maharaja of Natore made short speechs, urging the attention of the Government to the question of sanitation and water-supply in rural and urban areas. Rai Radha Churan Pal Bahodur suggested increased pay for men in the lower ranks of the police, and prayed for a park in the northern quarter of Calcutta. The official members then replied to the criticisms.

Mr. Kuchler, Director of Public Instruction, observed that in future years the Government would be able to make liberal grants for education out of the Government of India grant. Regarding the Dacca University scheme, he said that he could not discuss the matter as it was remotely connected with the budget, and as the scheme had not yet got the sanction of the India Government or the Secretary of State. Regarding Mahomedan education, he repudiated on behalf of the Government, the remarks made by one Mahomedan member, that in the past Government had put obstacles in the way of the advancement of Mahomedan education. He could not understand what compensation Mr. Huq wanted from the annulment of the partition of Bengal. He hoped it was not the opinion of the Mahomeden community.

## DACOITIES IN BENGAL.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

CALCUTTA, April 3.

In connection with the dacoity at Gopalpore (reported yesterday),in which a wealthy Hindu's house was raided, it is reported that the dacoits got away with property worth about Rs. 50,000.

Another dacoity committed by a Mahomedan gang is reported from Jhalakati (Barisal). One of the dacoits, a Mahomedan, was arrested.

## CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

CALCUTTA, April 4.

The share market was unchanged, its tone being dull and inactive, with only a small business passing. Though the prices were well maintained in the jute market, there was no business passing, neither buyers nor sellers showing any interest. Buyers were anxious to get to business in the gunny market and a good trade was done in sacks at Rs. 35. Sellers have now raised the price to Rs. 35-4.

# THE NEW GOVERNOR.

## LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON LAND IN BOMBAY.

### CEREMONY AT APOLLO BUNDER..

### HIS LORDSHIP'S FIRST SPEECH.

Lord and Lady Willingdon landed in Bombay yesterday morning with all the ceremony which attaches to the arrival of a Governor. The P. and O. steamship "China" which had brought them from England arrived in the harbour about day break and by the officials and others, who early began to assemble at Apollo Bunder, could be plainly seen some distance beyond the flagship. The morning was cloudy, and when one first reached the Bunder a dull haze hung over the sea, but presently the clouds broke and it was most propitiously amid warm sunshine that the new Governor and his wife came ashore.

For their reception a large shamiana had been prepared, which decorated in a scheme of scarlet and white and with green plants plentifully arranged about it had an air of shade and coolness, which must have been grateful after the fierce glare of the harbour. This was arranged after the usual manner in various spaces for the accommodation of those, who were to have the honour of presentation to Lord and Lady Willingdon, and for a few privileged spectators. Standing at the head of the shamiana with one's back to the sea there were on one's right the principal officers of Government, principal naval and military officers, High Court Judges, the Bishop and Clergy, and others. Immediately facing them were the consular representatives of foreign Governments, and native chiefs of the Bombay Presidency. Again on the right were the members of the Bombay Legislative Council, and facing them the Bombay Municipal Corporation, while at the lower end of the shamiana on the left were a large number of ladies, and opposite them stood the guard of honour provided by the Sherwood Foresters with their band behind them. The ground at Apollo Bunder and the approach to it was kept by men of the crews of the naval ships in the harbour, and facing the shamiana was a long line of sowars of the Governor's Bodyguard.

The assemblage inside the shamiana was particularly notable for the large number of native chiefs which had gathered. The Jam Saheb of Jamnagar was a prominent figure wearing a gold puggaree and a wonderful garment of flowered silk, the Maharajah of Bhownagar was also there wearing the order of K. C. I. E., and the Thakore Sahibs of Lumbdi, Morvi and Gondal, were included among the representatives of Kathiawar. With these the Hon'ble Mr. Prabhushankar Pattani the Indian member of the Governor's Council, to whom as a recent Diwan of Bhownagar they were all well-known, was to be found in conversation.

Three of the chiefs wore the splendid uniform of the Imperial Cadet Corps while other notable figures were the venerable Nawab of Palanpur, and the Nawab of Janjira. The former was quickly noted for his quaint Rajput headdress and his splendid whiskers while the Nawab of Janjira, a tall man with a commanding presence was plainly dressed in drab coloured clothes, with the ribbon of an order.

### GREETING LORD WILLINGDON.

The first officer of Bombay to greet Lord Willingdon was Major Greig, Military Secretary to the Governor. In this there was a slight departure from the programme, which stated that the Chief Secretary to Government, the Military Secretary and an A.-D.-C. would go off together at a quarter to eight to meet the new Governor However, Major Greig went aboard the "China" early and was followed at the stipulated time by the Hon'ble Mr. George Carmichael and Capt. Drummond.

A few minutes after their arrival aboard the "China" the commencement of a salute of 17 guns fired from the "Highflyer" announced that Lord and Lady Willingdon had left the ship, and were coming ashore in the R.I.M. launch "Diamond." They were accompanied by two of their own staff, Lord Alastair Leveson,-Gower and Lieut. Egerton, and the three officers who had been sent to meet them. Lord Willingdon, it was seen, wore a light-grey frock suit with the star of the G. C. I. E. and a white topi, while Lady Willingdon looked very charming in a costume of black. As they mounted the steps of the Bunder the principal civil, naval and military officers stepped forward towards the opening in the wall and were there presented by the Chief Secretary to Government. Lord and Lady Willingdon then advanced as far as the entrance to the Shamiana, where other officers were also presented. Next the Foreign Consuls were presented by Mr. C. C. Watson, Secretary to the Political Department, and on behalf of the Consular Court, a large bouquet was presented to Lady Willingdon by the little fair-haired daughter of the Consul for Austria. Next Mr. Watson, presented the native chiefs. The Maharajah of Bhavnagar being first. After him came the Jam Sahib of Jamnagar, whom, of course, Lord and Lady Willingdon as Sussex people, knew well, and they both greeted him as an old friend.

### MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

Lord and Lady Willingdon now moved towards the assembled members of the Corporation from whom an address was presented by the newly elected President, Mr. A. M. Tod.

The address was as follows :—

May it please Your Lordship,

We, the President and Members of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, beg to offer to Your Lordship our cordial greetings and welcome on your landing in our City to undertake the Government of this Presidency.

Your Lordship's assumption of the reins of office occurs at a favourable moment The peoples of India in general, and of this Presidency in particular, are still under the influence of that epoch making event of sixteen months ago, when Their Imperial Majesties the King Emperor and Queen-Empress landed at this spot, and were graciously pleased personally to acquaint themselves with their Indian subjects. The great wave of loyalty which then passed over the length and breadth of this historic land and the devotion and attachment to the Throne, evinced by all classes of Their Majesties' subjects, are facts the grandeur of which will be indelibly impressed on the pages of history. The task of Government must assuredly be lighter when the affection and co-operation of the classes governed are secured. We take this opportunity of assuring Your Lordship that the Corporation will be ever ready loyally to co-operate with Your Excellency's Government on all questions relating to the development and improvement of this City of which we are all so proud.

Your Lordship's experience of over a decade in the House of Commons will be of great value in guiding the decision of Government on the important civic problems with which we are more immediately concerned.

We feel confident that Your Lordship will continue the unremitting interest shown in the welfare of this City by Your Lordship's eminent predecessor in office, under whose auspices the Corporation have assured the heirship of the great estate which is being built up by the City Improvement Trust.

Turning to our most immediately pressing local questions, we have already taken active steps towards undertaking works for the improvement of our water supply which will, before they are completed, involve an expenditure of over 92 lakhs. We have also under consideration proposals for the improvement of the sanitation and of the amenities of the City and for ensuring more healthful dwellings for its inhabitants. The burden of these projects will be a heavy one, but our finances are in a sound condition, and we look forward to the future with confidence and hope. It will be our earnest endeavour to assist in the development of our industries and by bringing science to the help of nature to make this City still more worthy of its beautiful setting. We are not unmindful of the calls that are being made and will be made upon us for the extension of medical relief and for the development of primary education, and we shall be prepared to do our utmost to meet these demands as they come before us.

We beg to extend to Lady Willingdon our warmest welcome. It is with pleasure that we recall that Her Excellency will not be landing on these shores for the first time. We trust that the pleasant impressions of Her Excellency's visit to this City, on board the "Sunbeam," will be renewed and deepened by all that she sees in our midst. During her stay among us, Her Excellency will have many opportunities for the exercise of that mission of mercy to which she has given so much attention in her native land.

It is, in conclusion, our earnest prayer that you may be blessed with health and strength to carry out the arduous duties of your high office and that Your Lordship's period of office may be characterised by prosperity and general happiness among the people of this Presidency.

### LORD WILLINGDON'S REPLY.

Lord Willingdon replied in a pleasant and very distinct voice in the following terms :—

Mr. President, and members of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay: I thank you sincerely for the warmth and cordiality of your greeting to-day, on my arrival on the threshold of your beautiful city, to take up the most important post, to which His Majesty, The King Emperor, has done me the high honour to appoint me. I thank you particularly for your generous welcome to Lady Willingdon, and assure you that she is delighted to renew her acquaintance with Bombay, and speaking as one who knows her very well, I have confidence that she will fulfil your expectations with regard to what you truly describe as the exercise of a 'mission of mercy,' whilst she is living amongst you. I profoundly trust that your friendly reception to-day, is merely a foretaste of the continually cordial relations, which will exist between us, whilst we are privileged to have our home in your midst.

Your reference to the historic visit of Their Majesties to these shores and the loyalty and devotion, which is felt for them by all their subjects in India, gives me much hope and encouragement, on entering into my important duties.

It will be my privilege to foster that loyalty and devotion in all ways, and by sympathy, by justice, and and by straightforward action, I hope that I may secure the trust and confidence of the people. I can hardly leave this reference to their Majesties, without expressing, what I am sure you all feel our deep and respectful sympathy to the Royal family, in their sad bereavement, owing to the tragic death of the late King of Greece.

I notice that you refer to three pressing local questions, which are engaging the serious attention of your Corporation, namely, the question of water-supply, of sanitation, and of better housing; on these, and other great schemes for the benefit of your city, which are now under construction or consideration you would not, I am sure, wish me without further knowledge, to make any detailed reference; but on the three matters you have mentioned, let me make the following general observation: the prosperity of this great city must depend largely on the health and well-being of its inhabitants, and the consequent efficiency of its labour supply, which is so necessary for the increasing requirements of your industries; but you cannot secure efficiency of labour, unless you give the people healthful conditions under which to live.

Let me assure you, therefore, that you can rely on my warm support and encouragement for all sound undertakings, which have for their object the raising of a strong and healthy people in our midst, to carry on with efficiency the great works that lie before you in the future. In these matters, I hope to follow in the footsteps of my distinguished predecessor, whose services have been so signally and deservedly rewarded by His Majesty, The King Emperor.

We are all fellow-citizens of a great empire; it is in that spirit I come amongst you to-day, determined to give my strength, my energies, and all that is best in me, to further the interests, not only of your beautiful city, but of every class and section of the people in the Bombay presidency. I thank you for your loyal assurance of cordial co-operation with me and my government in this great endeavour, and I trust that, with the help of Divine providence, my term of office amongst you may prove to be a period of ever increasing

prosperity, progress, and happiness, to all classes of the community.

His lordship gave this speech, which was not read, with a clear, and easy delivery and he was warmly applauded for his evident sincerity in describing the spirit in which he would take up the work, which was before him.

THE CASKET.

The address was enclosed in a silver casket of box shape. On the centre of its front face were the arms of the city, and on either side of them views of the Municipal Buildings and the University Tower. On the other face appeared Lord Willingdon's arms between views of the High Court and the Secretariat, and at each end were the star and the order of the G. C. I. E.

Mr. Tod having presented the casket then garlanded both Lord and Lady Willingdon; and Lord Willingdon, accompained by his staff, Admiral Peirse, Major-General Barter, and Major-General Gorringe with their staffs, inspected the guard of honour. His Lordship, having rejoined Lady Willingdon, they both without further delay walked to their carriage and accompained by the Private Secretary, Mr. R. E. Gibson, and the Military Secretary, Major Greig, they drove away amid cheers and under the escort of the Governor's Body-Guard, and the Bombay Light Horse towards the Wellington Fountain.

From the Bundar to the Floral Fountain, the route was lined by Troops, in the following order:

Naval Detachment from the Fleet.
The Royal Garrison Artillery.
First Battalion Sherwood Forester.
95 Russel's Infantry.
The Bomb y Volunteer Artillery.
The Bombay Volunteer Rifles.
The B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers.
The G. I. P. Railway Volunteers.

Lord and Lady Wellingdon were escorted by the Bombay Light Horse who turned out 45 strong, under the command of Lt.-Col. Sir Henry Procter, the other officers of the Corps riding with the escort being Capt. Stanley Reed, Lieut. Duncan Wilson and Lieut. Spence. These officers were introduced to the New Governer by Major Greig and Lord Willingdon spoke a few complementary words.

The Governor's Body Guard also escorted the Governor Designate and Lady Wellingdon, and when the carriage passed along the Hornby Road he wasgreeted with enthusiastic cheers by the crowd of people who fringed both sides of the road all along the route.

AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

Their Excellencies arrived at Government House at about quarter past nine, at the gates of which were stationed a guard of honour of the 95th Russell's Infantry, under a Subadar. At the Government House steps, their Excellencies Lord and Lady Sydenham received the new Governor and Lady Willingdon. After a few words had been exchanged, Lord Willingdon, accompanied by Major Greig inspected the Light Horse, the Body-Guard and the Guard of honour. The officers of the Light Horse were introduced to Lord Willingdon who stook hands with them. His Lordship appeared to take a great interest in the Body-Guard frequently putting questions te Captain Coaker, while inspecting them, and he shook hands with the Indian officers. After this he and his wife accompanied by Lord and Lady Sydenham entered Government House.

ASSEMBLAGE AT APOLLO BANDAR.

The following gives a list of the principal people who were present at the arrival of Lord and Lady Willingdon at Apollo Bandar, and mentions in detail the presentations which were made:—

Lord and Lady Willingdon were met at the head of the steps by His Excellency Rear Admiral Peirse, Sir Basil Scott, Right Reverend E. J. Palmer, Sir Richard Lamb, Mr. Claud Hill, Mr. Prabhashankar Pattani and Major General C. St. L. Barter. These officers were presented to Lord and Lady Willingdon by the Chief Secretary to Government.

H. E. Rear-Admiral R. H. Peirse, Naval Commander-in-Chief introduced the following Naval Officers; captain Raymond A. Nugent, commanding H. M. S. "Highflyer", Commander George N. Ballard, commanding H. M. S. "Phelomel", Commander George J. Todd, commanding H. M. S. "Sphinx".

Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice of Bombay introduced the High Court Judges; Mr. Justice S. L. Batchelor, Sir D. D. Davar, Mr. Justice F. C. O. Beaman, Mr. Justice J. J. Heaton, Mr. Justice L. A. Shah.

The Hon. Mr. Carmaichael then introduced the following members of the Viceroy's Legislative Council:

The Hon. Sir C. H. Armstrong, the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy C. Ebrahim, the Hon. Mr. S. R. Arthur.

Mr. W. H. Lucas Commissioner in Sind, the Hon. Mr. R. P. Barrow, Commissioner Northern Divison, Mr. H. O. Quin, Commissioner of Customs; Mr. W. D. Sheppard Commissioner Southern Division, Mr. G. S. Curtis, Commissioner Central Division were next introduced by the Chief Secretary.

The following military officers were introduced by Major General C. St. L. Barter, Commanding the 6th Division.

Col. W. W. Pike, P.M.O., Bombay Brigade, Lieut.-Col. H. O. Vincent, Commanding Royal Garrison Artillery, Colonel W. R. Marshall, Commanding 1st Battalion, the Sherwood Foresters; Lieut.-Col. H. Lowther; Commanding 95th Rassell's Infantry, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. A. Hill Trevor, Commandant B. V. A., Col. H. A. L. Hepper, Commandant G. I. P. R. Volunteer Rifle Corps, Lt.-Col. T. W. Bonner Commanding G. I. P. R. Volunteer Rifles Lieut.-Col. R. E. P. Pigott, Commanding 1st Battalion B. B. and C. I. R. Volunteer Rifles.

The Chief Secretary introduced the following members of the Bombay Legislative Council:—

Moulvie Rafiuddin Ahmed; Mr. Dattatraya Venkatesh Belvi; Mr. Ghulam Muhammad walad Khan Bahadur Wali Muhammad Bhurgri; Mr. Fazalbhoy Meherally Chinoy; Dr. D. A. D'Monte; Mr. R. W. L. Dunlop; The Honourable Sardar Syed Ali El Edroos; Sheikh Ghulam Hussein Hidayatullah; Lieut.-Colonel J. Jackson; Mr. Navroji Dorabji Khandalavala; Mr. Jehangir H. Kothari; Sirdar Sir Coinubhai Madhavlal, Bart.; Mr. J. A. D. McBain; Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas Mehta; Rao Saheb Venkatesh Shriniwas Naik: Rao Bahadur Ramanbhai Mahipatram Nilkanth; Mr Raghunath Purshottam Paranjpye; Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh, LL.B.; Mr. Vithalbhai Jhaverbhai Patel, Bar.-at-Law; Sardar Bhalchandrarav Chintamanrav alias Anna Saheb Patwardhan, Chief of Kurundwad (Senior); Mr. Abdul Hussein Adamji Peerbhoy; Sardar Dulabawa Raisingji, Thakor of Kerwada; Mr. Manmohandas Ramji; Mr. Marshall F. Reid; Rao Bahadur Shriniwas Konher Rodda; Rao Bahadur Ganesh Krishna sathe; Mr. W. H. Sharp; Mr. F. L. Sprott; Mr. T. J. Strangman. Mr. J. H. E. Tupper; Mr. Shridhar Balkrishna Upasani; Mr Harchanrai Vishindas; Sir Dinshah Petit, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Sir Sassoon David and Sir Chunibhai Madhavlal the Baronets present were also introduced.

Officers of the Royal Indian Marine were introduced by Captain W. Lumsden, R. N Director of Royal Indian Marine, amongst whom were: Captain E. J. C. Hordern, Assistant Director of the Royal Indian Marine. Lieut. Huddlestone, A. D. C. Staff Officer; Commander La. Touche, Commanding R. I. M. S. "Dufferin" Chief Engineer T. H. Knight, and D. H. North.

The High Officials were next presented by the Chief Secretary in the following order: The Very Revd. H. Jurgens, Roman Catholic Archbishop; the Venerable Ch. M. Barham, Acting Archdeacon, Bombay; Mr. J. L. Rieu, Secretary to Government, General, Marine, Educational, and Ecclesiastical Departments; Mr. C. C. Watson Acting Secretary to Government Political Department; Mr. L. Graham, Acting Secretary to Government, Legal Department, Mr H. V. R. Kemball, Secretary to Government Public Works Department, Mr. H. F. Beale, Joint Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Mr. A. M. Brigstocke., Accountant General, Bombay, Mr. A. M. Todd, President, Municipal Corporation, Mr. P. R. Cadell, Municipal Commissioner, Mr. J. P. Orr, Chairman, City of Bombay Improvement Trust, Mr. R. Woolcombe, Agent B. B. and C. I. Ry., the Revd. John Cameron, Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Lieut.-Colonel J. L. T. Jones, Assay Master. Captain H. J. K. Wallis, Acting Mint Master, Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Judge, Court of Small Causes, Bombay; Mr. E. L. Sale, Collector of Bombay, Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Administrator General, Mr. E. A. Doran, Postmaster-General, Mr. Ali Akbar, Esq., Superintending Engineer, Mr. George Wittet, Consulting Architect to Government, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. M. S. Gubbay, Collector of Customs, Bombay, Mr. H. R. Greaves, Sheriff of Bombay.

The following consular officers were introduced by Mr. C. C. Watson, Political Secretary:—

Djaafar Bey, Consul General for Turkey. Senhor Alfredo Casanova, Consul General for Portugal in British India, Don Jose Meana, Consul for Spain. Herr F. Heyer, Consul for Germany. Count Egon von Thurn and Valsassina, Consul for Austria-Hungary. M. Maurice Cuvelier, Consul for Belgium. Mr. Kazwo Iwasaki, Consul for Japan. Mr. Edward J. Norton, Consul for America. M. Harold Martin, in charge Consul and Vice Consul for France. Dr. Edward F. Underwood, Consul for Liberia. Mr. F. E. Hardcastle, Consul for Norway. Mr. Lucas Volkart, Consul for Sweden. Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, Acting Consul for Persia. Mr. C. Hummel, Acting Consul for Cuba and in charge Vice Consul for Brazil. Mr. W. Grimm, Acting Consul for the Netherlands; Mr. Alfredo Manzato, Acting Consul for Italy; Mr. A. F. Sells, Acting Consul for Denmark; Mr. Lucien Combe, in charge of the duties of Honorary Consul for Belgium ranks as Vice Consul. Mr. Selby S Coleman, Vice and Deputy Counsul for America.

Mr. Watson also introduced the following Native Chiefs:—H. H. the Maharaja of Idar. H. H. the Jam Saheb of Navanagar.; H. H. the Raja of Rajpipla; H. H. the Divan of Palanpur (and 2 sons); H. H. the Thakor Saheb of Morvi; H. H. the Thakor Saheb of Gondal; H. H. the Nawab of Janjira; The Raja of Chhota Udepur; the Raja of Baria, (and brother); the Thakor Saheb of Limbdi; the Pant Pratinidhi of Aundh, H. H. the Pant Sachiv of Bhor (and son). The Raja of Jawhar, the Chief of Sangli, the Chief of Miraj (Senior), the Chief of Miraj (Junior), the Chief of Jamkhandi, the Chief of Kurundwad Senior, the Chief of Kurundwad Junior, (Madhavrav Ganpatrao), the Chief of Kurundwad Junior, (Vinayakrav Hariharrav) (and brother), the Chief of Manavadar, the Raolji of Mansa the Chief of Jath, Sardar Vinayak Ehundiraj Bhivalkar.

In addition to those mentioned above the following were also present: Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar; Sir Adamji Pirbhai; Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thakarsi, Sir Dorabji Jamsetji Tata, Sir Shapurji Burjorji Broacha, Sir Vasanji Trikamji Mulji, Sir James Begbie, Sir Jagmohandas Varjivandas, Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Frank Oliveria Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. G. R. Khairaj Fourth Presidency Magistrate Messrs. Vesantrao A. Dabholkar Chunilal V. Mehta, Cawasji Jehangir, Dharamsey Jethabhoy Thackersi, Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, Dr. Dinshaw Bomanji Master. Dr. Abdul Satar Gaya, Messrs. Donald Fraser, F. F. Gordon, Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed, Hiralal. D. Nanawati, Hormasji P. Modi, Husenbhai A. Lalji, Jehangir Dosabhoy Framji Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji, Dr. Kavasji E Dadachanji, Messrs. James Macdonald, Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Mahomedbhoy Datubhoy Ibrahim, Mahomedbhoy Hajibhoy Lalji, Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, Dr. Moreshwar J. Javle, Messrs. Mulji B. Barbhaya, Dr. Nadershah H. E. Sukhia, Messrs. N. V. Mandlik, Pheroze C. Sethna, Rahimtulla Currimbhoy Pabani, Ramchandra B. Mantri, Dr. J. A. Turner, Mr. J, W. Mackinson, Dr. N. H. Choksi, Mr. Rustim P. Masanie, Dr. Kavasji B. Shroff, Dr. Sorab Kavasji Hormasji, Dr. Punsi H. Meisheri Dr. T. B. Nariman, Dr. R. T. Nariman, Messrs. Salebhoy K. Barodawala, Shapurji S. Mistry, F. H Simkin, Dr. Shavaksha S. Battiwala, Mr. Burjorji Naoroji Apakhtyar, Rao Bahadur V. K. Vandeker and many others.

## LORD SYDENHAM.

In a leading article the "Pioneer" says:—Experience in its fine adjustments to general expediency has, no doubt, judiciously limited the term of high office in India to a period of five years; but, although that period has already been exceeded in the case of Lord Sydenham, there will be widespread regret at his departure in the fulness of his faculties, authority and fame Bombay is justly proud of her traditions and will not lightly value nor soon foreget the services of one of the most versatile, forceful and sucessful of her Governors. Lord Sydenham found the repute of the Bombay Government somewhat low among the nations; he leaves it in the high place it shonld occupy among the provinces of India. In a short time he has fulfilled a long time. His words have reached a wide circle of attentive listeners, and the achievements of his administration have in many quarters set the tone to and provided the topic of conversation.

The distinctive characteristic, or note of Lord Sydenham's administration has been its strength and breadth of view. He arrived in India with varied experience behind him, formed views and an established reputation. The brilliant sapper who had passed first into and out of Woolwich, who had for several years filled a chair at Coopers Hill, had seen active service in Egypt, been sent round the world on special enquiries and had entered the innermost sanctuaries of military organisation and strategy, who had successfully governed the provinc of Victoria, and made a name as author and journalist and thr ugh it all had preserved and developed strong liberal and even radical views startled the good folk of Bombay at the outset by his fearless questionings of accepted things. Wise men shook their heads gravely and whispered their concern. It is to the great credit of Lord Sydenham that he was ready to learn, and before long his trained mind grasped the essential condition of British rule that while policy may and should be liberal, administration must be strong. The successful prosecution of Tilak, the disqualification of a notorious person from eligibility as a Member of Council, the steady campaign against the poison-spreading vernacular press, forced sedition to withdraw for the time and hide its diminished head. That it is scotched not killed many competent authorities believe, but the example of Bombay has shown what strong administration can accomplish; and although other things are not equal in that province, one may parenthetically express the hope that the Bombay experience will not be lost or ignored, in handling the growing lawlessness, anarchy and negation of government now visible and growing in Bengal. For the last three years the loyalists in India have felt complete confidence in Lord Sydenham's ability to deal with sedition in one of its most dangerous breeding grounds and seats of propaganda.

The maintenance of law and order is the first duty of any administration, but hardly any branch of public activity has escaped Lord Sydenham's reforming and directing energy. The Bombay Improvement Trust dates from some years back, but he has carried the work forward and some of the initial errors have been corrected in his time. The experiment is still an experiment, but whatever the result may be, all India will benefit by the experience of the bold effort at town improvement in Bombay. A Town Planning Act is on the stocks and a big scheme for the reclamation of Back Bay, the Governor's Benjamin is now being discussed with some heat and also some light in the local press. Into the merits of this scheme we will not enter at present, only remarking incidentally that it and the great hydro-electric scheme are evidence that Lord Sydenham has like his most distinguished predecessors fallen under the spell of the beautiful city of Bombay.

The administration of famine relief, the organisation of co-operative credit, the provision of pure water-supply, sanitation in every form including a campaign against malaria, the infusion of life into local self-government, every movement for ameliorating the lot of the masses claimed and received his fostering care. But it is for his work in education that he will longest be remembered; he began his life in England and he ends it in India as an educationist of great practical power. His relations with the University have not always been completely smooth, but he has carried very substantial reforms through that somewhat political and unyielding body, the Senate of the Bombay University. The College of Science, the re-organisation of several institutions, and a general quickening of interest in education are due in the main to Lord Sydenham's initiative. He has found his way to the heart and the purse of the rich, public-spirited citizens of Bombay in a way and to a degree not equalled hitherto. He has given sound advice to Mahomedans and others, forwarded schemes and generally carried the public with him on a wave of rising enthusiasm. It is a fitting memorial that the young College of Commerce, now about to be created, should bear his name and testify to his keen interest in commercial, technical, industrial and practical education as means of preparing the rising generation for fresh avenues of employment. If the voice of criticism has sometimes been raised, if Lord Sydenham was not always well advised, at the outset, as, for instance, in his action about horse racing, if at the end he became rather intolerant of opposition and criticism—that is all forgotten now. The people of Bombay are proud of him and of his governorship and of what they themselves did under it, and they will cherish the example which he set them of unfliching purpose, clear gaze, untiring work and high conceptions of imperial duty. Lord and Lady Sydenham will moreover carry away from India the respect and good will of many outside the Presidency no less than of a large number of friends and fellow workers.

## LABOUR AGENT CHARGED.

ISSUES FRAMED IN TRICHINOPOLY CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, April 4.

The suit brought by the Ceylon Labour Commission against their late Agent in Trichinopoly, Mr. Norman Rowsell (second defendant) and another a Sait doing banking business in Trichinopoly (first defendant), on the 3rd instant, before Rao Bahadur C. Krishnasawmy Rao, at Trichinopoly, came on for further hearing.

On the last occasion the Sub-Judge had called for certain information from the plaintiff of the Association, regarding the promissory-note for Rs. 12,000, said to have been executed by Mr. Rowsell in favour of the Association, the same having been disputed in certain material articulars by the first defendant, against whom Mr. Rowsell had issued acheque for Mr. C. Ryan the present Ceylon Labour Commissioner at Trichinopoly, in satisfaction of a claim of [illegible] that the Association had on [illegible] was dishonoured by the first defendant.

After arguments, the issues were framed, the principal points therefore being whether the first defendant had dealt with the second defendant as the agent of the Ceylon Labour Commission or in his private capacity; whether the loan of Rs. 12,000 had been contracted on behalf of the Association for the sake of its business whether the promissory note for Rs. 12,900 operated as discharged innovation; whether the cheque for Rs. 13,000, which the first defendant had paid, completely discharged his liability; whether the cheque for Rs. 12,000 having been dishonoured, the plaintiffs could sue on the origi al cause of the action; and whether the suit was maintainable against the defendants.

## THE CANNANORE TRIAL.

EX-QUARTERMASTER CHARGED WITH NEGLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CANNANORE, April 4.

The general court martial re-assembled this morning for the trial of Capt. Coleridge Fuller and St. John, of the 88th Carnatic Infantry. All the three accused having been brought up, the Court was duly constituted and the members sworn in. The trial of Capt. Coleridge was then taken up, the other two accused being asked to withdraw.

Capt. Coleridge pleaded not guilty to the charge of neglect, of prejudice of good order and military discipline. At Calicut, on or about the 1st August 1911, while acting as Quartermaster, gently he had conducted the duties of that office so negligently as thereby to facilitate fraud, causing loss to the State of Rs. 500 or thereabouts.

Capt. F. B. Leman, the Prosecutor, did not make any opening statement, but called Lt.-Col. F. H. Domenichetti, of the 88th Carnatic Infantry, as the first prosecution witness.

The trial is proceeding.

## ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(*Continued from page* 8.)

the line, in other words to do what no honest man could be expected to do. Here is Mr. Law's defence: "I should not ask any man to do anything which, putting myself in his place, I did not believe I could do without loss of self-respect, but I had been told, and I believe it is true, that Col. Weston had supported in the past and was ready to support now a candidate who supported the official policy of the party on that question (Tariff Reform). I hoped that, not in the least pretending that there had been any change in his views—the last thing which I should have asked him to do—he might have found it possible to say this, that, in view of the great issues to which he attached the greatest importance . . . he would subordinate his own views and support the official policy of his party on this question also." Well, he did not, and his presence in the House of Commons will be a source of constant irritation to the great bulk of the followers of Mr. Law. It remains to be seen whether Col. Weston's candidature is merely a personal and accidental event, or whether, as is suspected in some quarters, there is more in the affair than at present meets the eye. In the Houghton-le-Spring election, the Liberal majority was better than was expected, and the Labour candidate, instead of being second on the list, occupies the third place.

THE GENTLE ART OF RATTING.

The estimable Unionist Free Trader, who, I am told, was "run" by a certain Cabinet Minister for the Governorship of Bombay before a better man, Lord Willingdon, was offered the post (it is unnecessary to mention names), will, doubtless, be adequately rewarded in due course, if fortune continues to be kind to the Liberal Party and allows them to remain in power. Everything comes to the politicians, vulgarly styled "rats," who change sides at the psychological moment and know how to play their cards. The three ex-Unionists in the present Cabinet—Mr. Churchill, Colonel Seely and Earl Beauchamp—as well as Lord Ashby St. Ledgers and one or two of his brothers, are a living example of the profit to be gained, if you are connected with the House of Lords, by turning your coat, especially when the Democracy is supposed to be enthroned.

Apropos of Lord Ashby St. Ledgers, Mr. Healy amused the House of Commons the other day by asking who that noble personage is, and whether he came over with the illustrious William, who, by the way, landed on that historic occasion within a short distance of your new Governor's Sussex home. Everybody supposed that Mr. Healy's ignorance as to the identity of Mr. Churchill's cousin was assumed, and that his sneer was intended as a backhander for Mr. Asquith, who is responsible for this brilliant addition to the British peerage. Mr. Healy, however, assured me that he really did not know at the time he spoke who Lord Ashby St. Ledger really was and that he was still unable to identify him when a Conservative sitting near the Irish benches called out "Iron Guest." Such is fame. It reminds me of an incident that occurred in the House of Commons many years ago. I was under the gallery quite near the bar while a certain private member who thought himself the equal at all events of any occupant of the Treasury Bench, was making one of his world-shaking speeches. Presently Mr. Cyril Flowe, afterwards Lord Battersea, sauntered into the house and halted near the doorway. Turning to another member, he said, alluding to the orator "Who is this?" I could not help hearing the question and I pictured to myself the extreme mortification that the self-conscious hon. gentleman would have felt had he learned that he was unknown even by sight to one whose duties as a party whip compelled him to be constantly in attendance. "Life's little ironies."

MR. BRYAN'S "FAUX PAS."

Mr. Bryan's *faux pas* seems to excite people on the other side of the Atlantic more than it has done here. In his speech delivered at Washington on Saturday he said that the "degradation" of the House of Lords was due to their opposition to Home Rule and that "the Irish can point to this as one of the greatest achievements in their history, having brought to a virtual end hereditary rule in the British Empire. Within two years the Irish all over the world can celebrate the freedom of Ireland." In the course of his second speech delivered at a St. Patrick's Day Banquet at Chicago he said:—"When the House of Lords is compelled to bow to the people it will mean the beginning of Home Rule for the whole earth. It will be a tremendous triumph for Ireland." His remarks, we are told, are roughly criticised by his political enemies and regretted by many of his friends. Some people are, however, finding consolation in the fact that Professor John Bassett Moore has accepted the post of Counsellor to Mr. Bryan's department. The Professor has a world-wide reputation as a writer on international law and, as there is reason to believe that he will be allowed "an unusually free hand," it is hoped that he will keep Mr. Bryan in order. You in India have reason to remember the capacity of the latter for committing blazing indiscritions.

"OLLA PODRIDA."

Baron de Forest, M. P., has been elected a member of the Eighty Club. The *Times* says that his election is in recognition of the services rendered by him to the Liberal Party. It would, I should say, be more correct to say that the compliment, such as it is, has been paid to the noble Baron as a protest against his having been blackballed at the Reform.

From the Agony Column:—

Will tradesmen kindly refrain from wearing hobnailed poots in their daily hacking errand-running on roof-garden at Northgate, Regent's Park, causing an intolerable annoyance, as well as serious impediment to tenant's studies in fifth floor flat immediately beneath? Advertiser would be extremely obliged.

Week-ends.—City man will accept invitation to advise on business, financial, art, domestic, scholastic, and intricate matters Travelling expenses only.—Entente, N. 686. The Times Office, E.C.

## THE MODE OF THE MOMENT IN LONDON.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Mar. 21.

At this time of the year when my Lady's Fancy lightly turns to thoughts of summer clothes, the variety of dainty dresses displayed for her selection is truly distracting. Summer gowns have a peculiar attraction of their own, they allow a much wider scope, than the more sombre clothes of winter to the woman who takes a capricious delight in studying the details of her toilette. Many suggestions are afoot. It is probable that tulle, in spite of its perishable nature, will form one of the fabrics for the more extravagant wardrobes. It is very feminine and charming, and is peculiarly attractive used in combination with taffeta. One charming model seen at a famous West End Salon was composed of an underdress of soft white taffeta, over which was hung a slip of white tulle, the only note of colour was a cluster of tiny pink rosebuds, which nestled under the tulle at the waist. Many summer gowns will have deep sashes swathing the waist in some cases the ends hanging down the centre front, in others at the side or back, but always a quaint effect will be desired.

The sketch illustrates a stylishly simple model of the type of tailored suit that is in vogue. The high-waisted coat with its added bosque is very becoming, and the well-cut shirt is quite plain except for the trimming of buttons. It would make a charming coat and shirt if produced in Yellow-Ochre, soft moire antique, a subduing note being obtained by a deep collar of dull black satin charmeuse. The smart hat could be copied in the moire antique, lined with black charmeuse as the collar, and trimmed solely with a large osprey of the same tone as the moire.

## MAHABLESHWAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, April 4.

Making bricks without straw is an easy task compared with writing a Mahableswar letter before the season has begun. However, the place is filling up gradually, and the Hotel proprietors wander round with prosperous smiles on their faces, and heaps of letters demanding bungalows and rooms arrive daily.

We are looking forward to great things when our new Governor and Lady Willingdon arrive, which I believe they do some time about the middle of this month. The Polo Tournament takes place the first week in May, and we are also to have two days racing, I hear. What more can a mortal want? In the meanwhile we pursue the even tenor of our way, and live the simple life for want of something more interesting to do.

The Tennis Courts are playing remarkably well, and, in due time, even the infants, whose job it is to pick up the balls, will learn not to hurl them into the middle of the courts just as one in endeavouring to return a difficult back-hander—at present a favourite but disconcerting trick of theirs.

The Golf links are rather deserted for the moment, but this state of affairs is not likely to continue, as it is quite the pleasantest form of amusement up here even if it happens to be the most expensive—why deceive. Some enterprising person invent a cheap golf ball with an aversion to jungles!

To turn our thoughts to higher things. The Church is at present roofless, and therefore admirably suited to open-air Services, but in the meanwhile Services are held in the Sticky Court, and so will be all this season as the repairing of the roof is not expected to be finished till next year!

All sorts of building operations are going on at Government House, too, extensions of servants' quarters, etc., and the general effect is to make the place somewhat untidy; but I suppose all this will be changed by the middle of the month.

The garden of course is lovely as usual and the view from there of Saddle back in the evening clothed in blue and gold mist is one of the most perfect things up here. Mahableshwar makes one horribly lazy; to work would be a physical impossibility, and how to amuse ourselves is the only problem we are at present capable of solving. I'll let you know next week how it is done.

## AFGHAN NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Apr. 4.

The Amir's Nauroz durbar at Jellalabad was very largely attended. A similar durbar was held at Kabul.

# SEED OF SEDITION.

## SPEECH BY COLLECTOR OF KARACHI.

### NEVER TOO SOON TO UPROOT THEM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, April 4.

At a durbar at Tatta, Mr. H. S. Lawrence, Collector of Karachi, said:—

"There are people going about Sind to-day, who are seeking to sow the seed of dangerous doctrines, in the hope that serious trouble may grow from this seed. I wish to remind you that, when you see a man sowing this seed, it is your duty to go and root it out. It is not sufficient for you to say, 'The man is a fool, but if I tell him so he will quarrel with me.' If you desire to see peace and happiness continue in this land of Sind you will treat that man as an enemy, and you will prevent him by active measures from going about and preaching his dangerous doctrines."

Mr. Lawrence pointedly associated this advice with the recent Delhi outrage. "I ask you to consider," he said to the Tatta magnates, "why a bomb was thrown at the Viceroy. In every country there are men who are dissatisfied with this world and its management and who wish to overthrow all constituted authority. From this reason we see that in every country the king and presidents or governors of provinces are liable to assasination, and only last week the King of Greece was murdered by one of his own subjects. Now, in order to obtain helpers in their revolt against authority, the anarchists preach doctrines to pursuade simple and ignorant people that their cause is just and that they are fighting against injustice. In India the chief argument that they proffer is that the people of India are growing poorer every year, and that under the rule of the English great injustice is constantly being done. Now you, gentlemen, who have had experience of this world, know full well that these statements are entirely false."

## SERVICES COMMISSION.

FURTHER EVIDENCE AT LUCKNOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, April 4.

The Public Services Commission resumed its enquiry this morning, and examined Rai Bahadur Sri Ram, an Additional Member of the Imperial Legislative Council, who said that though the present system of recruitment was satisfactory in principle, yet it imposed great hardships on Indian students, who had to travel many thousands of miles and compete with Europeans in one of the severest examinations. He advocated simultaneous examinations because the best youths of India could not go to England, being of empty pockets. The candidates passing in India must spend a probationary period in England. There could be no apprehension of Indians swamping the service, as very few would pass. Continuing, he said the majority of European Civilians did not mix with the people, and that was one of the reasons of their ignorance of the languages. As regards the knowledge of law of judicial officers, he would suggest that the High Courts should report to the Government on the progress made by judicial officers, as shown by the decisions coming in appeal. Cross-examined, witness said education had made very great progress during the last ten years. He thought vakils should be appointed District Judges. He advocated equal pay for Indians.

Mr. W. T. Burkitt, C. S., was the second witness examined. He thought so few Indians got into the Civil Service that it would hardly justify any alteration in the present system of recruitment. He would like to see more Indians get into the service. He would not support simultaneous examinations. Cross-examined, he advocated recruitment to the higher services by promotion from the Provincial Service.

Mr. Siva Prosad, Junior Secretary, Board of Revenue, was opposed to simultaneous examination because most of the higher posts must of necessity be in the hands of Englishmen. He thought it would be a mistake to appoint vakils and barristers direct as District and Sessions Judges, for success at the Bar did not necessarily mean success on the Bench. Cross-examined, he said he would not revive statutory civilians.

The Hon. Pandit Moti Lall Nehru, Member of the U. P. Legislative Council. He said that the principal defect of the present system of recruitment was that it failed to secure to Indians their proper share in the administration of their country. He would keep the combination of the Home, Indian, and Colonial services, except in regard to certain subjects which should be made compulsory in the case of Indian candidates. He thought the fairest way of meeting Indian aspirations was to put the Indian candidates on a footing of equality with the British candidates before, and not after, the competitive test had been applied. In order to make simultaneous examinations acceptable he would reduce the age for competitive examination from 22 24 to 17-19, and enlarge the period of probation. He was opposed to communal representation, and, cross examined, said he did not foresee any difficulty in practical administration. He thought the reduction of age-limit for the Civil Service would handicap Indians.

## "GAZETTE OF INDIA."

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April 4.

Capt. C. F. Marr, I.M.S., officiates as Medical Storekeeper, Lahore Cantonment, vice Major Gibbs.

Lt.-Col. Maxwell, Military Secretary to the Viceroy, has six months' leave.

The following officers, who are in political employ, have been transferred to the supernumerary list:—Capts. R. W. W. Heale, C. G. Crosthwaite, T. H. Keyes and D. L. R. Lorimer.

Lieut. T. F. H. Morgan, I.M.S., resigns the service.

Col. R. M. Rayney Robinson and Lt.-Col. F. V. Whittall, I.A., retire from service.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Commander T. A. L. Deberry has been granted an extension of leave till the th March 1914, prior to retirement.

## KARACHI BUTCHERS' STRIKE.

MEN AGREE TO TRY THE NEW REGULATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, April 4.

The Karachi butchers have quickly come to their senses, and the strike is at an end. Apparently they found their powers of endurance exhausted after only three days of resistance. This is not surprising, as the Municipality, whose arrangements evidenced admirable forethought and preparedness, were all the time buying cattle and supplying the public markets with meat.

The butchers also were quick to perceive that the Municipality were determined to have their own way, and, if the worse came to the worst, to import butchers from outside. A deputation of them waited on the Health Officer last evening, and agreed to give a trial to the new regulations imposed upon them by him through the Municipality. Accordingly, cattle were slaughtered this morning as usual, at the Bhistiwara and Lyari slaughter yards, and the meat was carried from the yards to the markets in Municipal carts, and not as before in private carts owned by the butchers.

## MYSORE COUNCIL.

SPEECHES AT THE OPENING OF THE SESSIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, April 4.

As President of the Mysore Legislative Council, Mr. M. Visvevaraya, the Dewan, opened the sessions of that body at noon to-day in a speech which conveyed his greetings to the members on his first appearance in the Council Chamber. He remarked that they had begun as a purely nominated body six years ago, but had at present two elected members returned by a representative assembly. There was a considerable legislative work awaiting their attention, and the future seemed to him full of promise. It would be the endeavour of the Government to utilize this Council in an ever-increasing degree to ascertain the wishes and sentiments of His Highness's subjects on matters intimately affecting their welfare. They had now a non-official majority in the assembly, and they required no greater proof of the confidence which the Maharaja placed in the wisdom and loyalty of the leading public men of the country.

## THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The following is the list of Opium Revenue to date compared with the estimate for the year 1912-1913:—

Latest Month.

| Presidency. | Estimate. | Actual. | Better than Estimate | Worse than Estimate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| InMar.1913 Bengal ... | 1994000 | 3355000 | 1361000 | ..... |
| InMar.1913 Bombay ... | 1587000 | a Nil | ..... | a 1587000 |
| Total ... | 3581000 | 3355000 | ..... | 226000 |

Twelve Sales of Bengal Opium and Ten Sales of Malwa Opium.

| Presidency. | Estimate. | Actual. | Better than Estimate. | Worse than Estimate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Rvd E'te To end of Mar.1913 Bengal... | 43030000 | 41805235 | 775235 | ..... |
| Rvd E'te To end of Mar.1913 Bombay.. | 22038000 | a 19538906 | ..... | 2499094 |
| Total ... | 71068000 | 69344141 | ..... | 1723859 |

a There were no bidders for Bengal certified opium at the sale of the 4th instant and also or Malwa opium at the sale of 12th instant.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—Metre Gauge System.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 15th Mar. 1913, on 1827·66 miles open.

| | Coaching Traffic Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings (estimated) | Total Earnings |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs |
| Total Traffic for the week ... | 26200 | 330000 | 7000 | 593000 |
| Or per mile of Ry ... | 143 | 181 | 4 | 323 |
| For previous 10 weeks of half-year. | 0 05800 | 3864000 | 67000 | 5988000 |
| Total for 11 weeks ... | 232000 | 2198000 | 74000 | 6587000 |
| Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year.. | 240597 | 4193 3 | 7630 | 668 70 |
| Per mile of Ry do.. | 132 | 230 | 4 | 66 |
| Total to corresponding date do... | 232663 4 | 16123 3 | 87213 | 7026240 |

Decrease for the week ...Rs. 69,170
Do. to date ...Rs. 4,39,240

The Council of the European Defence Association has sanctioned the establishment of a branch at Lahore. The first meeting of the members will be held on 14th instant.

If you want a good, mild, well-matured, genuine Scotch Whisky, and if you wish to pay for Whisky only and not for elaborate advertising, try CLUB BLEND in Square Bottles at Rs. 2/12/- You will save not less than Six annas every time. See the OLD LAMP trade mark on every Bottle.

# GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

# Weekly Express Trains.

## FROM VICTORIA TERMINUS.

### I.—BOMBAY TO DELHI, THE PUNJAB AND UNITED PROVINCES.
### II.—BOMBAY TO MADRAS. III.—BOMBAY TO CALCUTTA.

***Passengers leave Bombay a few Hours after Landing.***

1. About four hours after the P. & O. Mail Steamer with the Weekly Overland Mail has been Signalled, three Express Trains start from Victoria Terminus—one for the Punjab and United Provinces, one for Madras, and the third to Calcutta *via* Jubbulpore.
2. The Calcutta, the Punjab, and the Madras Expresses have accommodation for 32 First Class Passengers. Limited accommodation is also provided for servants in each of the above trains.
3. The time occupied from Bombay is about—

| To Calcutta. | To Agra. | To Delhi. | To Ambala. | To Lucknow. | To Madras. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 42 hours, 32 minutes. | 24 hours, 50 minutes. | 27 hours, 45 minutes. | 31 hours, 37 minutes. | 26 hours, 30 minutes. | 31 hours, 55 minutes. |

4. Tickets for First Class Passengers are issued by the P. & O. Company at their London Offices, and the following are the fares to principal Stations.
5. Reserved accommodation is only granted when train room permits. Four fares are required for a reserved compartment by these Expresses.
   A reduction of 10 per cent. is granted to parties of four holding tickets and travelling together in one compartment to the same station on the direct route between Bombay and Calcutta by the Calcutta Express.
6. Children between three and twelve are charged full fares.
7. Meals are served in Restaurant Cars attached to these trains.
8. When full complement of passengers have not been booked in London for each of the three trains, Passengers may book and obtain coupons for tickets on payment from the Purser on board the Steamer between Aden and Bombay up to the limit given for each train. Information on this point is obtainable from the Purser of the Ship. Servants and luggage are booked at the Pier Booking Office on landing. A Coupon issued at the P. & O. Office in London or on Board must be exchanged at the Pier Booking Office for a ticket.
9. The P. & O. Company will land all Passengers who hold coupons for tickets to travel by any of the three Express Trains in a special launch together with their luggage, which should be ready on deck before the Mail Steamer comes to anchor. Arrangements have also been made with the Customs for the baggage to be passed with the least delay possible. An Official from the G. I. P. Railway will board the Steamer on arrival to help and advise Passengers. Tickets issued for the Express Trains will only be available by those trains.
10. Ladies will be accommodated in Ladies' compartments.
11. The exact departure time of each of the Express Trains is posted at the Pier Booking Office and at Victoria Terminus.
12. Passengers who desire to make a short stay in Bombay, may leave by any of the usual Mail Trains. Timings of which are as below—

## EXPRESS TRAINS.

### PUNJAB EXPRESS.

| Stations. | Time taken. | Fares. 1st Class. | Fares. Servants. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | H. M. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. |
| Agra Cantt. ... ... | 23 42 | 61 9 | 8 4 |
| Ambala Cantt. ... ... | 32 58 | 81 7 | 10 11 |
| Ambala City ... ... | ... | 81 15 | 10 11 |
| Amritsar ... ... ... | 37 9 | 92 5 | 12 3 |
| Barkhera ... ... ... | 14 53 | 40 2 | 7 11 |
| Bhilsa ... ... ... | 16 43 | 44 1 | 8 11 |
| Bhopal ... ... ... | 15 47 | 41 15 | 8 2 |
| Bina ... ... ... | 18 8 | 47 5 | 9 8 |
| Cawnpore (*a*) ... ... | 24 45 | 61 13 | 13 2 |
| Chandigarh (*b*) ... ... | ... | 87 1 | 11 8 |
| Delhi ... ... ... | 28 14 | 66 4 | 8 12 |
| Ghaziabad... ... ... | 29 1 | 67 8 | 8 15 |
| Gwalior ... ... ... | 22 36 | 57 1 | 9 15 |
| Hoshangabad ... ... | 13 55 | 39 2 | 7 7 |
| Itarsi ... ... ... | 13 14 | 38 6 | 7 4 |
| Jhansi ... ... ... | 20 49 | 53 4 | 11 0 |
| Jullunder Cantt. ... ... | 35 44 | 87 7 | 11 9 |
| Jullunder City ... ... | 35 58 | 87 12 | 11 10 |
| Kalka (*b*) ... ... ... | ... | 88 15 | 11 12 |
| Lahore ... ... ... | 38 18 | 94 2 | 12 4 |
| Lahore Cantt. East ... | 37 57 | 94 6 | 12 4 |
| Lalitpur ... ... ... | 19 17 | 49 12 | 10 2 |
| Lucknow (*a*) ... ... | 26 10 | 66 1 | 13 11 |
| Ludhiana ... ... ... | 34 48 | 84 7 | 11 3 |
| Meerut Cantt. ... ... | 29 51 | 70 6 | 9 4 |
| Muttra Junc. ... ... | 25 52 | 57 13 | 7 9 |
| Muzaffarnagar ... ... | 30 37 | 73 6 | 9 10 |
| Phillour ... ... ... | 35 10 | 85 3 | 11 5 |
| Rajpura ... ... ... | 33 29 | 83 1 | 10 14 |
| Saharanpur... ... ... | 31 28 | 76 12 | 10 1 |

### MADRAS EXPRESS.

| Stations. | Time taken. | Fares. 1st Class. | Fares. Servants. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | H. M. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. p. |
| Arkonam ... ... ... | 23 9 | 65 11 | 10 15 3 |
| Cuddapah ... ... ... | 19 32 | 54 13 | 9 6 6 |
| Dhond ... ... ... ... | 5 24 | 15 11 | 2 10 0 |
| Guntakal ... ... ... ... | 15 31 | 44 2 | 7 14 9 |
| Madras ... ... ... ... | 24 38 | 68 6 | 11 8 3 |
| Renigunta ... ... ... | 21 59 | 62 2 | 10 6 9 |
| Sholapur... ... ... ... | 8 23 | 26 9 | 4 7 0 |

### CALCUTTA EXPRESS.

| Stations. | Time taken. | Fares. 1st Class. | Fares. Servants. | Stations. | Time taken. | Fares. 1st Class. | Fares. Servants. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | H. M. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | | H. M. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. |
| Allahabad § ... ... | 24 34 | 69 4 | 12 4 | Kasara... ... ... ... | 2 12 | 7 1 | 1 3 |
| Arrah ... ... ... | 28 29 | 83 4 | 13 15 | Katni ... ... ... ... | 19 49 | 53 4 | 10 6 |
| Asansol ... ... ... | 34 32 | 94 13 | 15 6 | Khandwa ... ... ... | 10 2 | 31 7 | 5 8 |
| Bankipore ... ... ... | 29 21 | 85 2 | 14 2 | Madhupur ... ... ... | 33 13 | 94 13 | 15 6 |
| Bhusaval ... ... ... | 8 1 | 25 14 | 4 5 | Manikpur ... ... ... | 22 30 | 63 9 | 11 10 |
| Burdwan ... ... ... | 35 59 | 98 15 | 15 14 | Manmad ... ... ... | 4 56 | 15 3 | 2 9 |
| Burhanpur ... ... ... | 8 53 | 28 12 | 4 14 | Mirzapur ... ... ... | 25 3 | 73 11 | 12 12 |
| Buxar ... ... ... | 27 21 | 80 9 | 13 9 | Moghal Sarai... ... ... | 25 58 | 76 15 | 13 2 |
| Calcutta (Howrah) ... | 37 46 | 99 1½ | 16 6½ | Mokameh ... ... ... | 30 33 | 88 10 | 14 9 |
| Chalisgaon ... ... ... | 6 11 | 19 2 | 3 3 | Naini ... ... ... | ... | 68 14 | 12 4 |
| Chandernagore ... ... | 36 49 | 99 1 | 16 4 | Narsinghpur ... ... ... | 16 32 | 44 10 | 8 13 |
| Dinapore ... ... ... | 29 5 | 84 12 | 14 2 | Nasik ... ... ... ... | 3 47 | 11 0 | 1 13 |
| Gadarvada ... ... ... | 15 39 | 42 14 | 8 6 | Pipariya ... ... ... | 14 42 | 40 15 | 7 14 |
| Harda ... ... ... | 11 52 | 35 7 | 6 8 | Ranegunge ... ... ... | 34 52 | 95 8 | 15 7 |
| Igatpuri ... ... ... | 2 57 | 8 0 | 1 5 | Serampore ... ... ... | 37 27 | 99 1 | 16 5 |
| Itarsi ... ... ... | 13 1 | 38 6 | 7 4 | Sitarampur ... ... ... | ... | 94 8 | 15 5 |
| Jhajha ... ... ... | 31 51 | 92 0 | 15 0 | Sohagpur ... ... ... | 14 14 | 40 4 | 7 12 |
| Jubbulpore ... ... ... | 18 20 | 47 14 | 9 10 | Sutna ... ... ... ... | 21 12 | 58 15 | 11 2 |
| Kalyan ... ... ... | 0 54 | 3 3 | 0 9 | | | | |

(*a*) Change at Jhansi into the Jhansi-Lucknow Postal Express.
(*b*) Change at Delhi or Ambala.
§ Change at Chheoki.

## DAILY MAIL TRAIN SERVICE.

### POONA MAILS.

BETWEEN BOMBAY, POONA, MAHABLESHWAR AND BELGAUM.

| From Bombay Read downwards. Morning Express. | From Bombay Read downwards. Afternoon Mail. | Stations. | | To Bombay. Read upwards. Morning Mail. | To Bombay. Read upwards. Afternoon Express. | Fares to and from Bombay. 1st Class. | Fares to and from Bombay. 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| H. M. | H. M. | | | H. M. | H. M. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. |
| 8 0 | 14 45 | Dp. Bombay ... | ... Ar. | 11 10 | 19 35 | ... | ... |
| 9 16 | 15 48 | ,, Kalyan ... | ... Dp. | 10 10 | 18 24 | 3 3 | 1 10 |
| 10 11 | 16 41 | ,, Karjat ... | ... ,, | 9 22 | 17 31 | 5 13 | 2 15 |
| 11 13 | 17 39 | ,, Khandala... | ... ,, | 8 26 | 16 38 | 7 5 | 3 11 |
| 11 26 | 17 55 | ,, Lonavla ... | ... ,, | 8 15 | 16 27 | 7 8 | 3 12 |
| 12 22 | 18 52 | ,, Kirkee ... | ... ,, | 7 11 | 15 25 | 10 14 | 5 7 |
| 12 30 | 19 0 | Ar. Poona ... | ... ,, | 7 0 | 15 15 | | |
| Mixed. | | (Change for Metre-gauge.) | | | | 11 3 | 5 9 |
| 14 5 | 19 35 | Dp. Poona ... | ... Ar. | 6 15 | ... | | |
| 20 30 | 23 50 | Ar. Wathar (for Mahableshwar). | Dp. | 2 35 | ... | 17 11 | 8 13 |
| 20 40 | 23 58 | Dp. | Ar. | 2 29 | ... | | |
| 6 20 | 4 41 | Dp. Miraj ... | ... Dp. | 21 53 | ... | 26 3 | 13 1 |
| 13 8 | 9 30 | ,, Belgaum ... | ... ,, | 17 40 | ... | 34 3 | 17 1 |
| 19 55 | 14 24 | ,, Dharwar... | ... ,, | 13 32 | ... | 40 11 | 20 5 |
| 20 40 | 14 57 | Ar. Hubli ... | ... ,, | 12 50 | ... | 41 7 | 20 11 |

### MADRAS MAIL.

BETWEEN BOMBAY, MADRAS, BANGALORE AND MYSORE.

| From Bombay Read downwards. | Stations. | | To Bombay Read upwards. | Fares to and from Bombay. 1st Class. | Fares to and from Bombay. 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| H. M. | | | H. M. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. |
| 22 0 | Dp. Bombay ... | ... Ar. | 6 0 | ... | ... |
| 23 10 | ,, Kalyan ... | ... Dp. | 3 43 | 3 3 | 1 10 |
| 1 33 | ,, Lonavla ... | ... ,, | 1 9 | 7 8 | 3 12 |
| 2 55 | ,, Poona ... | ... ,, | 23 8 | 11 3 | 5 9 |
| 4 35 | ,, Dhond ... | ... ,, | 21 7 | 15 11 | 7 13 |
| 8 56 | ,, Hotgi ... | ... ,, | 16 10 | 27 6 | 13 11 |
| 12 17 | Ar. Wadi ... | ... ,, | 12 51 | 32 14 | 16 7 |
| | (For Secunderabad.) | | | | |
| 13 0 | Dp. Wadi ... | ... Ar. | 12 15 | 32 14 | 16 7 |
| 17 51 | ,, Hyderabad ... | Dp. | 7 48 | 43 11 | 20 1 |
| 18 10 | Ar. Secunderabad ... | ,, | 7 20 | 44 4 | 20 4 |
| 12 58 | Dp. Wadi ... | ... Ar. | 12 27 | 32 14 | 16 7 |
| 15 40 | ,, Raichur ... | ... Dp. | 10 22 | 37 1 | 18 9 |
| 18 20 | Ar. Guntakal... | ... ,, | 7 35 | 44 2 | 22 1 |
| | (*For Bangalore.*) (*Change for Metre-gauge M. & S. M. Ry.*) | | | | |
| 19 0 | Dp. Guntakal | ... Ar. | 5 55 | 44 2 | 22 1 |
| 22 57 | ,, Dharmavaram | ... Dp. | 1 52 | 50 1 | 25 0 |
| 7 45 | ,, Bangalore City | ... ,, | 18 45 | 56 9 | 28 3 |
| 13 25 | Ar. Mysore ... | ... ,, | 11 40 | 63 8 | 31 11 |
| 18 45 | Dp. Guntakal | ... Ar. | 7 20 | 44 2 | 22 1 |
| 23 7 | ,, Cuddapah | ... Dp. | 2 53 | 54 13 | 27 7 |
| 2 40 | ,, Renigunta | ... ,, | 0 2 | 62 2 | 31 1 |
| 4 20 | ,, Arkonam | ... ,, | 22 31 | 65 11 | 32 14 |
| 5 55 | Ar. Madras ... | ... ,, | 21 15 | 68 6 | 34 4 |
| | (For Bangalore.) | | | | |
| 9 53 | Dp. Arkonnam | ... Ar. | 16 18 | 65 11 | 32 14 |
| 14 20 | ,, Jalarpet ... | ... Dp. | 11 50 | 71 4 | 35 11 |
| 18 30 | Ar. Bangalore City ... | ,, | 7 40 | 76 11 | 38 6 |

### CALCUTTA MAIL.

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA *Via* NAGPUR.

| From Bombay Read downwards. | Stations. | | To Bombay Read upwards. | Fares to and from Bombay. 1st Class. | Fares to and from Bombay. 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| H. M. | | | H. M. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. |
| 14 0 | Dp. Bombay ... | ... Ar. | 8 45 | ... | ... |
| 14 8 | ,, Byculla ... | ... Dp. | 8 28 | 0 5 | 0 2½ |
| 18 18 | ,, Devlali ... | ... ,, | 4 33 | 10 10 | 5 5 |
| 18 39 | ,, Nasik ... | ... ,, | 4 10 | 11 0 | 5 8 |
| 19 57 | Ar. | ,, | 2 54 | 15 3 | 7 10 |
| 20 10 | Dp. Manmad ... | Ar. | 2 34 | ... | ... |
| 20 38 | Dp. Manmad ... | ... Ar. | 23 35 | ... | ... |
| 1 7 | Ar. Ahmednagar | ... Dp. | 19 55 | 24 2 | 12 1 |
| 23 28 | Dp. Bhusaval ... | ... Dp. | 23 21 | 25 14 | 12 15 |
| 1 32 | ,, Shegaon ... | ... ,, | 21 21 | 30 10 | 15 5 |
| 4 23 | ,, Badnera ... | ... ,, | 18 50 | 35 3 | 17 10 |
| 6 41 | ,, Wardha ... | ... ,, | 16 39 | 38 14 | 19 7 |
| 8 30 | Ar. | ,, | 14 55 | ... | ... |
| 9 0 | Dp. Nagpur ... | Ar. | 14 29 | 41 14 | 20 15 |
| 13 31 | ,, Dongargarh | ... Dp. | 10 7 | 53 13 | 26 4 |
| 17 32 | ,, Bilaspur ... | ... ,, | 6 2 | 66 0 | 31 11 |
| 21 28 | ,, Jharsuguda | ... ,, | 2 12 | 75 3 | 36 1 |
| 1 45 | ,, Chakardhapore | ... ,, | 22 11 | 83 1 | 40 0 |
| ... | ,, Sini ... | ... ,, | ... | 84 7 | 40 11 |
| 5 15 | ,, Karagpur | ... ,, | 18 35 | 90 11 | 43 13 |
| 7 10 | Ar. Howrah ... | ... ,, | 16 36 | 91 1½ | 45 9½ |

### CALCUTTA MAIL.

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA *Via* JUBBULPORE.

| From Bombay Read downwards. | Stations. | | To Bombay Read upwards. | Fares to and from Bombay. 1st Class. | Fares to and from Bombay. 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| H. M. | | | H. M. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. |
| 21 0 | Dp. Bombay ... | ... Ar. | 13 20 | ... | ... |
| 1 34 | ,, Nasik ... | ... Dp. | 9 2 | 11 0 | 5 8 |
| 3 12 | ,, Manmad ... | ... ,, | 7 45 | 15 3 | 7 10 |
| 6 22 | ,, Bhusaval ... | ... ,, | 4 32 | 25 14 | 12 15 |
| 8 35 | ,, Khandwa ... | ... ,, | 2 18 | 31 7 | 15 12 |
| 11 54 | ,, Itarsi ... | ... ,, | 23 17 | 38 6 | 19 3 |
| 16 45 | Ar. Jubbulpore ... | ,, | 18 35 | ... | ... |
| 17 5 | Dp. Jubbulpore ... | Ar. | 18 15 | 47 14 | 23 15 |
| 18 51 | ,, Katni ... | ... Dp. | 16 50 | 53 4 | 26 10 |
| 21 49 | ,, Manikpur... | ... ,, | 13 59 | 63 9 | 31 12 |
| 23 24 | ,, Chheoki (*a*) | ... ,, | 12 26 | ... | ... |
| 23a50 | ,, Allahabad... | ... ,, | 11 45 | 69 4 | 34 10 |
| 1 31 | Ar. Moghal Sarai | ... ,, | 10 16 | 76 15 | 38 8 |
| 1 54 | Dp. Moghal Sarai | ... Ar. | 9 38 | 76 15 | 38 8 |
| 3 32 | ,, Buxar ... | ... Dp. | 8 7 | 80 9 | 40 5 |
| 5 32 | ,, Dinapore ... | ... ,, | 6 19 | 84 12 | 42 6 |
| 5 59 | ,, Bankipore | ... ,, | 0 | 85 2 | 42 9 |
| 8 5 | ,, Mokameh... | ... ,, | 4 33 | 88 10 | 44 5 |
| 1 51 | Dp. Moghal Sarai | ... Ar. | 9 44 | ... | ... |
| 5 45 | ,, Gya ... | ... Dp. | 6 14 | 84 13 | 42 7 |
| 9 22 | ,, Gomoh ... | ... ,, | 2 45 | 91 7 | 45 12 |
| 11 10 | ,, Sitarampur | ... ,, | 0 54 | 94 8 | 47 4 |
| 11 35 | ,, Asansol ... | ... ,, | 0 39 | 94 13 | 47 7 |
| 13 36 | ,, Burdwan ... | ... ,, | 22 53 | 98 15 | 49 8 |
| 15 32 | Ar. Howrah ... | ... ,, | 21 11 | 99 1½ | 49 9½ |

(*a*) *Change at Chheoki for Allahabad.*
A. Arrival.

### PUNJAB MAIL.

BETWEEN BOMBAY, LUCKNOW, AGRA, DELHI, SAHARANPUR, LAHORE, R'PINDI AND PESHAWAR.

| From Bombay Read downwards. Punjab Mail. | Stations. | | To Bombay Read upwards. Punjab Mail. | Fares to and from Bombay. 1st Class. | Fares to and from Bombay. 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| H. M. | | | H. M. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. |
| 19 15 | Dp. Bombay (*a*) (*b*) | ... Ar. | 12 35 | ... | ... |
| 0 49 | ,, Manmad ... | ... Dp. | 6 46 | 15 3 | 7 10 |
| 3 53 | ,, Bhusaval ... | ... ,, | 3 28 | 25 14 | 12 15 |
| 5 56 | ,, Khandwa ... | ... ,, | 1 33 | 31 7 | 15 12 |
| 8 50 | ,, Itarsi ... | ... ,, | 22 49 | 38 6 | 19 3 |
| 10 36 | ,, Bhopal ... | ... ,, | 21 2 | 41 15 | 21 0 |
| 13 5 | ,, Bina ... | ... ,, | 18 35 | 47 5 | 23 11 |
| 15 14 | Ar. Jhansi ... | ... ,, | 15 58 | 53 4 | 26 10 |
| 16 15 | Dp. Jhansi ... | ... Ar. | 15 5 | 53 4 | 26 10 |
| 18 15 | ,, Orai ... | ... Dp. | 13 11 | 57 11 | 28 14 |
| 20 30 | ,, Cawnpore... | ... ,, | 11 8 | 61 13 | 30 15 |
| 21 45 | Ar. Lucknow ... | ... ,, | 9 45 | 66 1 | 33 1 |
| 15 43 | Dp. Jhansi (*c*) ... | ... Ar. | 15 33 | 53 4 | 26 10 |
| 17 35 | ,, Gwalior ... | ... Dp. | 13 48 | 57 1 | 28 9 |
| 20 5 | ,, Agra Cantt. | ... ,, | . | 61 9 | 30 13 |
| 20 57 | ,, Muttra | ... ,, | 10 15 | 57 13 | 28 15 |
| 23 0 | Ar. Delhi Main | ... ,, | 8 0 | 66 4 | 33 3 |
| 23 35 | Dp. Delhi | ... Ar. | 7 32 | ... | ... |
| 1 43 | ,, Meerut Cant. | ... Dp. | 5 51 | 70 6 | 35 4 |
| 4 24 | Ar. Saharanpur | ... ,, | 3 22 | 70 12 | 38 7 |
| 10 25 | ,, Dehra Dun | ... ,, | 21 15 | 85 14 | 43 0 |
| 23 25 | Dp. D. U. K. Delhi | ... Ar. | 7 28 | 66 4 | 33 3 |
| 2 52 | Ar. D. U. K. Umballa Cant. | Dp. | 3 55 | 77 13 | 38 15 |
| 3 17 | Dp. Umballa Cantt. | ... Ar. | 3 27 | 77 13 | 38 15 |
| 5 39 | ,, Ludhiana ... | ... Dp. | 1 23 | 84 8 | 42 4 |
| 8 27 | ,, Amritsar ... | ... ,, | 22 34 | 92 6 | 46 3 |
| 11 50 | ,, Lahore ... | ... ,, | 21 35 | 94 2 | 47 2 |
| 18 51 | ,, Rawalpindi | ... ,, | 11 44 | 106 4 | 53 4 |
| 23 18 | Ar. Peshawar Cantt.... | ,, | 6 54 | 113 0 | 56 10 |
| 3 55 | Dp. Umballa Cantt. | ... Ar. | 2 51 | 77 13 | 38 15 |
| 6 15 | ,, Kalka ... | ... Dp. | 1 0 | 85 5 | 42 11 |
| 12 42 | Ar. Simla ... | ... ,, | 18 0 | 103 5 | 52 11 |

*For further particulars see G. I. P. Guide and Illustrated Pamphlets distributed on Board.*

(*a*) Through Carriage to Lucknow.
(*b*) Through Carriage to Kalka (for Simla).
(*c*) Through Carriage to Dehra Dun from Jhansi.

*Bombay, Victoria Terminus, 1st March 1913.*

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

## CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOLS.

### ANNUAL PRIZE-GIVING.

The annual prize-giving of the two Cathedral High Schools, for boys and girls, was held yesterday evening in the Town Hall, the Hon. Sir Charles Armstrong presiding. The parents, relatives and friends of the pupils had mustered in strong, and cheered the prize-winners as they received the rewards from Mrs. Palmer.

The following are extracts from the reports of the schools for 1912:—

BOY'S SCHOOL.

The number on the rolls in 1912 was ten in excess of 1911. The number in the two lowest classes might be larger. The boarding house was as usual full and there were no vacancies at the end of the year. The number of boys who leave for England has increased steadily.

The Chaplains visited the school and taught the senior classes in Divinity four times a week. The Rev. R. C. V. Hodges, Diocesan Inspector, examined the school in Religious Knowledge, and reported that the impression left on him by the School was a most favourable one The importance of religion was fully recognised in this School and under the present management was in no danger of being relegated to a back place in the educational curriculum.

The School was inspected by Mr. O. T. Dudley in November. He writes: "The school received a special grant last year for painting and furniture. The painting has been well done and the two class rooms at present are furnished with single desks after my design. The difference in the appearance of the rooms and in the tidiness and orderliness of the boys is quite remarkable.

The Head Master always manages to secure young ladies of refinement and good social position to fill the junior teaching posts.

A welcome feature in this school is the system of supplementary readers in the junior classes for ten minutes a day. Another excellent arrangement is a series of weekly lectures arranged by the headmaster, to which the teachers, senior boys, and their parents are invited. This year they were given by some of the professors of the Elphinstone College Messrs. Anderson Sisson and others, such as Professors Nelson fraser Dr. Mann and the Vice Chancellor Sir Narayen Chandarwarkar. They were well attended and highly appreciated.

A science laboratory is to be erected during the year and highly qualified teacher will be secured.

Altogether the school is moving with the times and fully deserves the special treatment it has received from Government.

One boy was presented for the High School examination. He passed and was placed in the second class. Two boys sat for the Matriculation examination and both passed. Both are reading for and Arts degree.

The following boys passed the Cambridge Local Examination. Preliminary—Cazalet I, Lewis and Gawthorne II. Junior.—Mathalone with distinction in Religious Knowledge, Senior.—Brown I.

John Hainsworth also passed the Preliminary Examination and Barnet the Junior examination. The result of the London Trinity College Examination was as usual good. The following boys passed:—Senior Division.—Piano, Almeyda with honours Junior Division,—singing, Cochrone. Preparatory Divisions,—singing Moulton, Braidwood Perry, Todman Cazalet II, Banks I, with honours, Moulton gaining 96 p. c. Grindlay I, Todman II, Banks II, Browin I and Brown II also passed. These results testify to the skill and care of Dr. Faulkner.

Volunteering has not found the enthusiastic support it should. Parents are appealed to not allow to miss so important their sons a part of their schools training. Mr. M. Innes Ker has now taken over the company, with Mr. Hildreth as Colour-Sergeant, and there are already signs of improvement. Hockey was played enthusiastically during the year, but not with conspicuous success as far as outside were matches concerned. Through the indefatigable exertion of Mr. Cyril McClumpha, an Old Boy, and the hearty support of Mr. P. R. Wilson, one of the Governors of the School, a swimming club has been started for pupils past and present. A very large number of members has been registered and the undertaking has proved entirely successful. His Excellency Lord Sydenham kindly accepted the office of Patron and the Lord Bishop that of President. There has been an appreciable change in our numbers since last year. The attendence has been more regular.

The Cathedral chaplains had as in former years given lessons in Religious Knowledge three times weekly.

The School was examined in Religious Knowledge in December by the Rev to R.V. C. Hodges Diocesan Inspector He reports as follows:—

"A very high standard of proficiency was manifest throughout the school and the results reflected the greatest credit on the teachers. The scholars evidently took an interest in their work and were bright and intelligent in their answering. This was especially noticeable in the lower forms. I believe that the school has benefited considerably from the interest the Clergy have taken in it and from the advantage of having them on the teaching staff."

Miss Corkerry Inspectress of Schools, paid her annual visit on November 4th. The "General Remarks" on her inspection are:—

"The Kindergarten is in charge of a certificated mistress. The schemes of work drawn up for the junior classes are well devised and corrections secured where possible. The organization is quite up-to-date and the results secured very creditable. The children appear to enjoy their work as thoughly as they do play, which I consider a splendid testimonial to the tactful management of Miss McClumpha.

"I noticed a great improvement in the library. The selection of books, is admirable and the children availed themselves of the privilege of membership more eagerly than they did some three years back.

"The needlework specimens were excellent and some of the drawings reflected great credit on the teacher. The Games' Club is popular and the teachers are after a hard day's work unselfishly devote themselves to supervising and joining in the games. The Sister in charge very wisely keeps in touch with the "Old Girls," who are invited at intervals to social evenings.

The tone of the school is high and discipline well-maintained. Mrs. Robb and Mrs. Rosberry kindly examined the needlework and adjudged the prizes. They expressed themselves highty satisfied with the specimens exhibited and the methods of teaching.

The music and singing are still under the able direction of Dr. Faulkner and the drill of Mrs. Jenkins.

The Game's Club organised in 1911 is well supported. Many of the "Old Girls" are members and attend social evenings when they can. The tennis court was completed last April.

The school has done well in the various public examinations Aimi Rustomji passed the Matriculation examination, taking the 35th place. She has also won the Chatfield prize and the special prize presented by Mr. Motilal Munschi to the girl who passed highest among the female candidates. In the Cambridge Local Examinations the following passed:—Junior—Cecilia Baptist, III class, gaining distinction in Arithmetic. Preliminary—Aileen Moulton, Daisy Baptist and Serene Rustomji.

Trinity College of Music:—Intermediate—Daisy Shaw, Honours, Tehmina Davur. Junior Singing—Ratty Davur. Preparatory—Noomi Hudson, Honours, Helen Taylor, Khorshed Bharda.

School of Art Drawing Examination—Grade III. Cecilia Baptist, gaining distinction and a prize awarded by the School of Art, Grade I. Ivy Bailie, Muriel Brand, Aloo Davour.

Successes have also been gained by Old Girls. Miss Violet Stephens third assistant, gained a Cambridge Higher Local certificate, Class III, passing in Mathamatics. Miss Mozelle Perry passed the Intermediate Arts Examination of the Bombay University, Miss Netscher and Miss Mary Hildreth passed the Secondary Teachers' Examination.

After the distribution of prizes the audience were treated to an exhibition of the musical talent of the pupils. Infants, senior girls and boys had each their turn and their performances were much appreciated. The action song and drill by the infants were vociferously applauded.

The Chairman, Sir Charles Armstrong, then addressed the gathering.

"Now that Mrs. Palmer has presented the prizes, it falls to me to say a few words on the report of the schools for 1912, which I received this morning. But before doing so I would refer for a moment to the entertainment we have just witnessed. I have attended these school gatherings for several years, and have always been much struck with the efficiency shown by those who have taken part in the entertainments. The performers to-day have again done very well, and, when one realises the difficulties of teaching the very young, I feel sure that parents present here to-day will agree with me that the entertainment reflects great credit on the teaching staff. It shows, amongst other things, a considerable power of organization, and, this being so, I am not at all surprised that the report of the schools is such a satisfactory document.

### THE CHANCE OF A LIFE TIME.

"It is a great thing for schools past and present to be able to take a pride in their school, as all connected with the Cathedral Schools can well do; and it is very nice in after years to be able to look back with pleasure to the days that were spent there. School life to most of us is, of course, only a preparation—and in many cases a very short one unfortunately—for the competition that has to be faced in the world. It is often said that schooldays are the best period of existence, and this possibly because they are free from care, but I have never been able to accept this saying as more than a half truth for I think that—to a young man at any rate—the most interesting period of life is when he comes to compete in a perfectly friendly way with his fellow-men, not only in the race for existence but for pre-eminence in local affairs outside his daily work, to which every one should aspire; and when he feels—as he will do every now and again—that success has been achieved. I believe myself that to every young man of average ability a chance of really getting on comes once at least in a life-time, and the great thing is to take the chance when it presents itself. It may come only in the ordinary routine of the day's work—a vacant place to be filled or some additional work to be done—and, and if the opportunity is accepted, there is no knowing what the future may have in store. In history and at the present day there are many men who from the humblest surroundings have made their mark in the world, and perhaps one of the most striking instances at the present time is Mr. Andrew Carnegie. In politics also, and in other directions, men from very humble beginnings have often sprung into prominence by sheer hard work, determination and pluck. It is open to every boy when he enters life to achieve success if he has a mind to, and all I would say is that, when an opening comes, be sure you take it or some one else will, and you may then be left out in the cole. The training you boys, are receiving at the Cathedral Schools is eminently fitted to ensure your success in life, but success will not come without individual effort and there may be years of drudgery before you get a real start. Do not be discouraged at this, however, for your chance is bound to come sooner or later, if you apply yourself to the work you are engaged in.

### EQUIPMENT FOR SUCCESS.

Another point I would like to bring prominently forward to-day is this, do not be satisfied when you are at school to enter life through the medium of any small post that may happen to present itself. The ambition of every boy when at school should be to improve his position in the world, and this idea he should keep steadfastly in mind, and so shape his studies that he may attain his end. I appeal to parents here to-day to give their sons every possible chance, and, if they are clever, bright and intelligent boys, to let them go ahead in their studies, so that they may be able to take up work in the higher branches, such as medicine, law and engineering, which will give them a good position in the world. It is, I think, a great pity to take a boy away from school at an early age, merely so that he may earn a small pittance. By doing this he is often handicapped for the whole of his life, whereas, if allowed to continue his education for two or three years longer and obtain a degree, he might within a very reasonable period of time attain a position of which his parents would be very proud. I wish specially to bring this matter to the notice of the parents here to-day, and I would also impress this point upon you, boys now at school, I am sure if you show energy, determination and a desire to get on that your parents will do everything possible to complete your education, so that your success in life may be assured.

"To the girls in many cases—and in most I hope—the conditions of life will be different, but the training you are now receiving at school is an excellent basis for your life's work whatever, it may be, and I can only strongly advise you to profit by your present opportunities.

"As for the report, what do we find? In the girls' school a pass in the Matriculation examination and four in the Cambridge Locals. In the boys' one pass in the High School examination, two in the Matriculation and five in the Cambridge Locals. The reports of Mr. Dudley and Mrs. Corkery are also quite good. The schools have done well during the year, and I can only hope that this year they will do equally well, if not better. I am sure Mrs. Palmer will agree with me when I say that I hope those who did not get prizes to-day will get them a year hence. To the boys, in conclusion, I would say, have some ambition, strive to get on, and try your best to improve your position in the world."

The Rev. Barham, Senior Chaplain, then proposed votes of thanks to Mrs. Palmer and Sir Charles Armstrong. Speaking about Sir Charles, he said that he had had the pleasure of proposing several votes of thanks but the task of proposing the one to Sir Charles he considered one of the happiest. Sir Charles had helped him in his work and considerably lightened his task. He had been connected with the institution for about fourteen years, ever since the departure of Mr. R. S. Brown, whose place he had filled in a most able manner. Since then, schools had passed through many difficulties, and it must be no small pleasure to him to see them in such a flourishing condition after his years of work. He also referred to the unavoidable absence of Mr. Glazebrook, who had ever taken a great interest in the work of the school. A vote of thanks was also proposed to Mr. T. A. Savage, the Headmaster.

## GOLD AND SILVER.

The following is the statement of Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year 1912-1913:—

| | Gold Imports. | Gold Exports. | Net Imports. |
|---|---|---|---|
| In the month of Jan..... 1913— | | | |
| Weight in ounces..... | 1062097 | 53730 | 1008367 |
| Value in rupees..... | 63493399 | 2082516 | 60403803 |
| To the end of the month of Jan. 1913— | | | |
| Progressive— | | | |
| Weight in ounces..... | 5784627 | 1035911 | 4743916 |
| Value in rupees..... | 349152230 | 60389010 | 280813220 |
| | Imports. | Silver. Exports. | Net Imports. |
| In the month of Jan..... 1913— | | | |
| Weight in ounces..... | 7037719 | 748303 | 6289416 |
| Value in rupees..... | 14142657 | 1425639 | 12716998 |
| To the end of the month Jan. 1913— | | | |
| Progressive— | | | |
| Weight in ounces..... | 91552247 | 15643971 | 75909276 |
| Value in rupees..... | 174679687 | 32187797 | 142491890 |
| | Imports. | Total. Exports. | Net Imports. |
| In the mouth or Jan. 1913— | | | |
| Weight in ounces..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Value in rupees..... | 77636086 | 4515285 | 93120801 |
| To the end of the month of Jan. 1913— | | | |
| Progressive— | | | |
| Weight in ounces..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Value in rupees..... | 524131947 | 92526837 | 431605110 |

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1912-1913.

| | Coins and Bullion Received (Assay Value in Tolas, Rupee Standard) Jan. 1913 In the month of Jan. 1913. Calcutta. | Bombay. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bullion received for coinage of Dollars..... | ..... | 1610305 | 1610305 |
| Old Rupees from Govt Treasuries and Depts. | 5021804 | 883017 | 5909821 |
| Native State received coins received for re-coinage into British Rupees..... | ..... | 832264 | 832264 |
| purchased bullion received for Govt coinage ..... | 8936317 | 13376488 | 22284755 |
| | Coins and Bullion Received (Assay Value in Tolas, Standard) Jan. 1913. To end of the month of Jan. 1912. Calcutta. | Bombay. | Total. |
| Bullion received for coinage of Dollars..... | ..... | 18599310 | 18599310 |
| Old Rupees received from Govt Treasuries and Depts. | 13283190 | 5668367 | 23352047 |
| Native State coins received for re-coinage into British Rupees..... | ..... | 2654503 | 2654503 |
| Purchased bullion received for Govt coinage ..... | 45785962 | 87881091 | 136669052 |

Coined and Examined.

| | In the month of Jan. 1913. Calcutta. | Bombay. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| British dollars (Tale). | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Rupees * ... | 14800022 | 17250579 | 32050601 |
| Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees)..... | 118077 | ..... | 119077 |
| Mexican dollars from Banks ..... | ..... | 607344 | 607841 |

Coined and Examined.

| | To end of the month of Jan. 1913. Calcutta. | Bombay. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| British dollars (Tale). | ..... | 5672075 | 5672075 |
| Rupees * .... | 54202123 | 90572110 | 144771232 |
| Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees)..... | 4936123 | 1640960 | 6577083 |
| British Dollars examined from the consignment purchased for Govt. coinage against Bar silver from Banks ..... | ..... | 1658000 | 1658000 |
| Mexican dollars from Banks ..... | ..... | 2063314 | 2063314 |

* British Rupees made over to Native States during the month.

At Calcutta ... ... Rs. nil.
„ Bombay ... ... „ 2646 6

## CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

Mr. A. Rowland, Chief Engineer, North-Western Railway, proceeds Home on leave this summer. Mr. Dove Wilson will probably officiate.

The services of Mr. Griesson, Landscape Gardener of Agra, have been placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Delhi.

The Musi River Dam scheme, which is to prevent a recurrence of the disastrous flood which overtook Hyderabad City in 1908, is to cost over forty lakhs of rupees.

Mr. J. Campbell Forrester, of Messrs. Sinclair & Co., Calcutta, has been elected F. R. G. S., by the Royal Geographical Society of London.

It is understood that the Government of India have decided to adopt the official year for the purpose of railway accounts with effect from April 1st, 1913 and the present practice of conforming to calendar years will be dropped.

Mr. Cecil Hamlyn, barrister-at-law, who defended Mr. Arnold. editor of the "Burma Critic" in the Mergui libel case and subsequently proceeded to London in connexion with Mr. Arnold's appeal to the Privy Council, is now on his way back to Rangoon. It is understood that steps will be taken with a view to having the case of Fatima v. McCormick referred to the Privy Council.

The people of Tirah, after consulting with all the tribes, had decided to call a national assembly at Maidan (Tirah country) at which some important questions will be discussed, but Mulla Saiyid Akbar Aka Khel, the leading Mulla of Tirah, has issued his order verbally through his men that no meetings will be held at Maidan owing to there being a danger of fighting between tribesmen.

The "Times of Ceylon" learns by a letter received from Reuter's Agency that the Ceylon Government had decided to withdraw the extra subsidy of Rs. 300 per months, which it has been contributing towards Reuter's service, from the 1st instant. The service will have to be reduced accordingly. No reason remarks our contemporary who enquired at the Colombo Secretariat, is forthcoming for this sudden and remarkable step.

Although no official information is yet available regarding the constitution of the Royal Commission on India Office Finance, it may be taken as settled says the "Civil and Military Gazette" that India will be adequately represented on it. Besides the official representation, both European and Indian commerce will be represented. It is hoped that the composition of the Commission will be announced during the Indian Budget debate in the Commons, if not earlier.

A meeting of the Forest Board was recently held at Dehra Dun which was attended by a large number of Forest Officers from all parts of India. Mr. Beadon-Bryant presided, and among the visitors present were Sir Robert Carlyle, Sir Edward Maclagan, Colonel Burrard, R. E., Lieutenant-Colonel Hallowes, Mr. McKenna and Mr. Rait. A number of questions relating to forest affairs were discussed and settled. Among other matters the proposal for the utilization of forest grass for feeding cattle, the question of paper pulp and the scale of forest maps were considered.

There was a very large gathering of friends of the Calcutta Customs' Hockey Club at the Howrah station on Tuesday evening to see the team off and wish them every success in Bombay, in the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament. The left by the Bengal Nagpur route and included J Galbraith (Captain, M. Quiterion, H. Williamson, A. McCready, C. Barlow, J. Lynch, Jn, Manuk, K Boileau, W. Seth, J Alderson, A. Smith, V. Elexander, W. Save and J. Mahar. The Customs team are undoubtedly the strongest combination in Bengal says the "Stateman" and if the men play up to form they have a good opportunity of annexing the Cup.

It is reported that the butchers of Karachi have struck work, as the Karachi Municipality has refused to allow them to sell meat at the slaughter-houses unless it is passed by the Health Officer, and had also refused to grant them permission to sell skins there on April 1st only about a dozen sheep were slaughtered instead of 50 or 60 usually killed, and it seems that most markets are without meat altogether, even at the price of a rupee a pound meat is unprocurable. It now remains to be seen says the "Sind Gazette" who is going to win in the end—whether the Municipality will give in and allow the old system to continue, or whether the butchers, after making their protest, will accept the new conditions.

Rather a curious piece of news comes from Shivegvin in Burma, says the "Burma Critic": A Mahomedan bid at an auction at Shwegyin for the right to vend pork in the bazaar, and the Chinese having agreed not to go beyond a certain figure, the pork monopoly was knocked down to a Mahomedan. His co-religionists are very indignant over the matter and have held a meeting to consider what step should be taken." Apparently, it is not known in Burma says the "Englishman" that Mahomedan servants in European houses in Calcuta have not the lightest objection to handling pork, and that there are Mahomedan pork butchers as well as in the city.

### BAI ANJANIBAI.

The concert announced for this evening at the Town Hall will doubtless draw a large attendance. This talented young musician is the famous scientific and popular songstress of Bombay and she possesses an exceptionally melodious voice. The management have done everything in their power to ensure a successful concert.

THE salaries of the staff of the Naval Ordnance establishment of Bombay are put down in the estimates at £1,036 per annum, of which the Lieutenant or Chief Gunner in charge receives £474; the assistant storeman, £110 and allowances; native writer, £110; native copyist, £46; the gunnery lieutenant of the flagship the generous sum of £2 for various duties; and the chief artificer engineer of the torpedo establishment gets £370 and the balance is easily counted. There is no mention in the estimates of the talked about rehabilition of Trincomali as a naval station.

## SPORT AT HOME.

### RACING.

The Newbury Spring and United Services Meeting was begun on March 14. The United Services Cup was won by Sir T. Walker's Ben a Beg, the Spring Hurdle Race by Mr. D. Andrade's Wild Aster, the Grand National Trial Steeplechase by Mr. Whitehead's Couvrefeu II., and the Military Maiden Steeplechase by Mr. D'Arcy Edwarden's Marena.

At the Newbury Race Meeting on March 15 the principal event was the Newbury Steeplechase, which was won by Mr. Wills's Eugenist.

Owing to snow racing was not possible at Wolverhampton on March 17.

The Wolverhampton Steeplechases and Hurdle Races were concluded on March 18. The Tally-Ho Maiden Hunters' Steeplechase was won by Mr. J. Montagu's Rushbearer the Thorneycroft Maiden Steeplechase by Mr. F. Bibby's Andy White the Madeley Maiden Hurdle Race by Mr. C. S. Newton's Shelswell, and the Stayers' Handicap Hurdle Race by Mr. F. Bibby's Lucue.

### FOOTBALL.

RUGBY.

The Rugby Football International season was brought to a close, so far as the home countries are concerned, at Twickenham, on March 15, when England beat Scotland by 3 points to 0. In their three matches they have scored 30 points to 4, and have not had their line crossed.

Swansea beat Devonport Albion, at Swansea, on March 15, by 3 tries (9 points) to 0. Neath beat Llanelly, and Neath, by 1 goal and 1 penalty goal (8 points) to 0. Newport beat Cardiff, at Newport, by 4 goals and 1 try (23 points) to 1 dropped goal and 2 tries (10 points). Pontypool and Abertillery played a drawn game at Pontypool, neither side having scored. Gloucester beat Cinderford, at Cinderford, by 3 tries (9 points) to 1 try (3 points). Old Edwardians beat Old Alleynians, at Birmingham, by 2 goals, 1 penalty goal, and 5 tries (28 points) to 0. Northampton beat London Welsh, at Northampton, by 3 goals, 1 penalty goal, and 5 tries (33 points) to 1 goal (5 points). Liverpool beat Sale, at Sale, by 1 goal, 1 goal from a mark, and 2 tries (14 points) to 3 tries (9 points). Glasgow Academicals beat Glasgow University at Glasgow, by 2 goals and 3 tries (19 points) to 0. Jed Forest beat Edinburgh, Academicals, at Edinburgh, by 2 goals and 1 try (13 points) to 2 tries, (6 points). Cheltenham beat Bristol, at Bristol by 1 goal (5 points) to 0. Exeter beat Bath, at Exeter, by 1 goal and 4 tries (17 points) to 1 penalty goal (3 points).

Middlesex beat Sussex, at Eastbourne, on March 19, by 1 penalty goal and 5 tries (18 points) to 1 try (3 points).

ASSOCIATION.

Scotland beat Ireland, at Dublin, on March 15, by 2 goals to 1. It was a poor game; Scotland deserved their victory, for the Irish forwards, although having many opportunities, were very weak in front of goal.

Harrow beat Eton, on Agar's Plough, at Eton, by 6 goals to 1. Eton has little opportunity for practising Association football, and their display was quite elementary compared with Harrow's finished game.

The Southern League and the Irish League played a drawn game, at New Cross, on March 17, each side having scored 1 goal.

England beat Wales, at Bristol, on March 17, by 4 goals to 3. Although England were represented by an experimental side, much of the play reached a high standard, but the conditions—there were pools of water on the ground—did not enable an accurate opinion to be formed of their true ability as a team.

Oxford beat the Casuals in the Southern Amateur League, at Tufnell Park, on March 15, by 1 goal to 0; New Crusaders beat London County and Westminister Bank, at Sidcup, by 3 goals to 0; Civil Service beat Eastbourne, at Eastbourne, by 2 goals to 0; Ipswich Town beat Hampstead, at Ipswich, by 2 goals to 1.

The results of the matches in the League Championship on March 15 were as follows:—Aston Villa 1 goal, Notts County 0, at Birmingham; Sunderland 3, Manchester United 1, at Manchester; Bolton Wanderers 2 Totenham Hotspur 0, at Bolton; Oldham Athletic 2, Sheffield Wednesday 0, at Oldham; Everton 3 Chelsea 1, at Chelsea; Liverpool 4, Middlesbrough 2, at Liverpool; Woolwick Arsenal 1, West Bromwich Albion 0, at Plunistead; Blackburn Rovers 1, Newcastle United 0, Newcastle, Bradford City 5, Manchester 1 at Bradford, Stellfield United 4, Derby County 1, at Sheffield.

The results of the matches in the Second Division of the League on March 15 were as follows:—Preston North End 1 goal, Fulham 0, at Preston; Burnley 3, Bury 1, at Burnley; Barnsley 3, Stockport County 0, at Stockport; Birmingham 1, Lincoln; City 0, at Lincoln; Wolverhamton Wanderers 4, Blackpool 0, at Wolverhamton; Notts Forest 4, Bristol City 1, at Nottingham; Licester Fosse 3, Brandford 0, at Leicester; Clapton Orient 1, Huddersfield Town 1, at Homerton Hull City 5, Grimsby Town 0, at Hull; Glossop 2, Leeds City 1, at Glossop.

The results of the matches in the Southern League on March 15 were as follows:—Crystal Palace 1 goal, Plymouth Argyle 0, at the Crystal Palace Swindon Town 2, Millwall 1, at Swindon; Watford 3, Reading 3, at Watford; Exeter City 3, Queen's Park Rangers 1, at Exeter, Brighton and Hove Albion 1, Gillingham 0, at Brighton; Portsmouth 1, Brentford 0, at Portsmouth; Coventry City 3, Norwhich City 0, at Coventry Bristol Rovers 4, Stoke 0, at Bristol; West Ham United 0, Northampton 0, at Upton Park; Merthyr Town 0, Southampton 0, at Merthyr.

The match between Newcastle United and Sunderland in the fourth round of the Football Association Cup was replayed at Newcastle on March 17. The result was a victory for Sunderland by 3 goals to 0. The official return of the gate receipts is £2,075, the attendance being 49,354. In the three matches between the clubs 134,244 people paid an aggregate sum of £6,650.

### GOLF.

The match between Worcestershire and Gloucestershire was played at Worcester on March 15, and won by Worcestershire by 9 matches to 2.

The spring meeting of the Walton Heath Club was held on March 15. Mr. W. Herbert Fowler, Mr. C. E. Dick, Mr. F.H. Kent, and Mr. H. F. Le Bas all tied for the scratch gold medal at 93. The best returns under handicap were made by Mr. J. R. Marriott, 102-16-86, and Mr. H. F. Inman, 104-16-88.

The final round in the Royal Eastbourne Club's annual match-play tournament for the Hambro Bowl was played off at Eastbourne on March 18, when Mr. J. S. Carter (Royal Eastbourne) (handicap 14) beat Mr. B. G. Firmin (Royal Eastbourne) (2) by 3 holes up and 1 to play.

Burhill beat the Royal Automobile Club, at Burhill, on March 19, by 6 matches to 5. They won the singles by 4 matches to 3, and the foursomes were halved, each side having won 2 matches.

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## MINISTERIAL LIBEL CASE.

### THE MARCONI CONTRACT.

The great interest which is taken in the discussions arising out of the Marconi contract was once more rendered evident on Mar. 19, when the actions for libel brought by the Postmaster-General and the Attorney-General against the French journal the "Matin" came on for hearing before Mr. Justice Darling. King's Bench Division Court No. IV. was besieged by the public and by representatives of the Press, and the whole of the accommodation which it affords was quickly exhausted. In view of the certainty that the case would attract a very large crowd it seems somewhat surprising that the hearing did not take place in the larger Court assigned to the Lord Chief Justice.

The plaintiffs, Mr. Herbert Samuel and Sir Rufus Isaacs, occupied seats in the well of the Court in front of counsel. Close to then sat the representatives of the defendant newspaper. Two ladies were provided with seats on the Bench. Fortunately for the representatives of the Press there was no jury, so that the jurybox could be and was allotted to them.

The actions were undefended, but the proceedings lasted longer than had been anticipated. It was expected that they would be purely formal. Owing however, to the detailed statement of Sir Edward Carson on behalf of the plaintiffs' and to the evidence which both of these gentlemen gave at considerable length, the hearing occupied an hour and a half.

Sir Edward Carson explained the nature of the libels, which are fully set forth in the accompanying report. He dwelt upon their gravity and explained that nothing but the fact that they were published by a foreign newspaper as gossip and were in no way prompted by political or personal malice had led the plaintiffs to refrain from pressing for damages. Sir Edward mentioned that Sir Rufus Isaacs had purchased 10,000 shares in the American Marconi Company, an independent company which had no interest in the profits of the English company, although the English company had shares in it, and that he had sold 1,000 shares each to Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Murray (then the Master of Elibank).

Both the Postmaster-General and the Attorney-General bore out the opening statement of their counsel, the former being examinad by Mr. F. E. Smith, K. C., M. P., and the latter by Sir Edward Carson. There was no cross-examination, and at the conclusion of their evidence Mr. Campbell, K. C., M. P., for the defendants, explained the circumstances in which the libels had been published, and expressed the deepest regret that they should have appeared in the paper. He also acknowledged the consideration and generosity with which the plaintiffs had treated the defendants. Judgment was entered for the plaintiffs with full indemnity as to cost, Mr. Justice Darling declining to express any opinion on the merits, as the subject was still under consideration by a Committee of the House of Commons.

Sir E. Carson, K. C., Mr. F. E Smith, K. C., Mr. Schwabe, and Mr. Raymond Asquith appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Campbell, K. C., and Mr. Schiller appeared for the defendants.

The libel complained of was contained in the issue of the "Matin" for February 14. The following is a literal translation:—

#### "A FINANCIAL SCANDAL IN ENGLAND."

"London, February 13.—A very grave scandal occupies the English Press. Some little time ago the English Goverment signed a contract with the Marconi Company by which that company bound itself in consideration of a large sum—too large, they tell me—to connect by wireless telegraphy all the British possessions with the Mother Country.

"Mr. Leo Maxse, the eminent editor of the "National Review," protested vehemently against the way in which this agreement had been concluded. He imputed that Mr Herbert Samuel, the Postmaster-General, whose idea it was to enter into the negotiations with the company had entered into an arrangement with Sir Rufus Isaacs, Attorney-General, also a member of the Government and brother of Mr. Godfrey Isaacs, the managing director of the Marconi Company.

"All three had brought shares in the Company at an average prince of about 50f. at which these shares were quoted before the opening of the negotiations with the Government and had resold them at a profit rising to as much as 200f. per share according as the negotiations enabled it to be foreseen that the contract would be concluded.

"Mr. Maxse attacked at the same time the fact that the contract had been signed in haste on March 7, without having been brought before Parliament as it ought to have been."

By their defence the defendants admitted the publication, but did not admit the correctness of the translation put forward by the plaintiffs. They said the words in their ordinary and natural signification did not bear the meaning put on them by the plaintiffs or any defamatory meaning, and were not capable of bearing the alleged or any defamatory meaning.

They further said that in their issue of February 18, 1913, they published an apology of which the following is a literal translation:—

#### "A FINANCIAL SCANDAL IN ENGLAND."

"WHAT THE OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS SAY."

London, February 17.—Special telegram of the "Matin."—Under the heading 'A Financial Scandal in England' I sent you on Thursday last an abstract of the rumours which had been current with regard to the accusations brought by Mr. Leo Maxse, editor of the "National Review," against Mr. Herbert Samuel, Sir Rufus Isaacs, the Attorney General, and his brother, Mr. Godfrey Isaacs, managing director of the Marconi Company.

"The official documents of the Parliamentary inquiry, which I have just read, in no way confirm these rumours: far from it—It appears therefrom that Mr. Maxse simply said in answer to his questioners that he had repeated rumours which were floating about, and that he could in no case give the source of his information.

"Under these circumstances and pending the publication of the discussions, I take the earliest opportunity of sending you this correction with an expression of regret that I should, in perfect good faith, by communicating current rumours to you, possibly have done an injury of any sort to three men of quite unimpeachable honour."

They also repeated their expressions of regret, and said that they had not had any intention of making any imputation on the honour or conduct of the plaintiffs, and that they had published the words complained of in good faith and in the full belief that they could not be understood as containing any imputation on their honour or conduct.

Sir Edward Carson, in his address to the Judge, traced the whole of the negotiations which culminated in the contract with the Marconi Company. Before the matter ever came to the Postmaster-General there were three recommendations on the subject from the Cable Landing Rights Committee, the Committee of Imperial Defence, and the Imperial Conference. It was the duty of Mr. Samuel to carry out the recommendations of these committees, and accordingly he set up a fourth committee, which entered into negotiations with the Marconi Company.

#### MR. SAMUEL'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Samuel then gave evidence as to the procedure observed in the negotiations with the Marconi Company.

In reply to a question by Mr. F. E. Smith, Mr. Samuel said,—As to the passage in the libel that "all three had bought shares in the company at an average price of about 50f., and had resold them at a profit rising to as much as 200f. per share," I desire to say that I have never at any time bought, sold, or possessed any share in this or any other wireless telegraphy company; that I have no interest, direct or indirect, of any kind whatsoever in any Marconi company; that I have never been directly or indirectly connected with the purchase or sale of any such shares; no one has ever suggested that I should purchase any shares in such company, and so far as I am aware, no relative of mine has ever purchased any shares in this company. I cannot, of course, speak with positive knowledge with regard to all members of my family, but I have never heard that any of them contemplated investing in any such shares, and I have no reason to believe they ever have done so. No relative of mine has ever sought my advice as to investing in this or any other company; and I have never suggested to any one that he should invest in this company.

Mr. Justice Darling.—There is nothing about this in the paper.

Mr. F. E. Smith.—Then I will not pursue it further. If anybody can suggest a more explicit denial—

Witness.—I desire to disown it in the most unqualified terms it is possible for any man to use.

#### SIR RUFUS ISAACS.

Sir Rufus Isaacs, in his evidence, said he had neither bought nor sold Marconi shares either in his own name or in any one else's, nor had he ever advised anyone with reference to the shares. He had nothing whatever to do with the negotiations for the contract, and the matter never come before him in any shape or form.

As regards the American company, had they any interest in the profits of the Marconi Company?—They had nothing whatever to do with the Marconi Company in the sense of sharing the profits or having any interest in the profits of the Marconi Company. They were a separate concern to work the invention of Marconi within the teritorial limits of the United States.

Having heard of these shares, did you eventually buy 10,000 of them?—I did.

Do you remember the date?—April 17.

At a premium?—Yes; at the market rate. I satisfied myself before I did that that they had no interest of any sort or kind with the British Company.

With reference to the shares of the Marconi company at that date you have told us you had no interest in them, have you looked to see at that date what price they had reached?—I looked at it purposely; they had reached then 9 3-4 which was the highest price they ever did touch. They had gone up from March 8 or March 7 from 4 1-2 to the price of 9 11 16-9-34.

Your purchase in the American company had nothing to do with rising them up to that?—No.

As regards the shares you bought, you have sold some of them?—Yes.

Did you sell 1,000 to Mr. Lloyd George and 1,000 to the Master of Elibank—Yes I told them. I was living on very intimate terms with them; we are great personal friends, and I told them what I had done I told them what I knew about the American company and that I should not have gone into it unless I was satisfied that it had nothing whatever to do with the Marconi Company or with any contract that had been made or might be made with the British Government. I told them I thought it was a very good investment, and they took 1,000 share from me at the same price as I had paid for them. I do not know that they had ever heard of the American company. I am quite sure they would never have gone into it except for what I told them. I sold 3,570. That sale afforded a profit. Having now 6,430 left, I should have a loss of £1,100 or £1,200 if I sold at the present moment. That applies to the whole 10,000. That is the net result of all the transactions. I have ever had, either in Marconi or any other wireless enterprise.

I do not know whether you know what the position of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and of Lord Murray is?—The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Lord Murray stand in about the same position—they have lost a few hundreds each.

Mr. Campbell, K. C., on behalf of the proprietors of the "Matin," then withdrew all the charges and apologized, and judgment was entered for the plaintiffs.

## ARRIVALS.

PER S.S. "CHINA," APRIL 4.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "China with the English mails of the 21st March, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday brought the following passengers:—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Antran, Miss F,
Baker, Mr. E.
Barraclingh, Mr. F. A.
Brown, Mr. H,
Craik, Mr. D.
Connell, Lt. V. J. A.
Christie, Mr. T. J
Evans, Mr. S
Etches, Miss W.
Farren, Mr. P. H. L.
Greeson, Major
Gulyee, Mr. C. J.
Harris, Mr. J.
Lumsden, Mr
Loch, Mrs. G.
Lady, Tata's Ayah
Lady Willingdon's Maid E Cadle Valet (C. Ruggles)
Mills, Misss B.
Richardson, Mrs.
Rendall, Dr. P.
Rayment, Mr. S
Sears, Mrs. F. W.

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Brendon, Mr. B. A. and Mrs.
Coutts, Mrs. A,
Curling, Mr. E. H.
Cogan, Rev. Canon H. B.
Corstorphan, Mr. N.
Davison, Maj.-Genl. K. S. and Mrs.
Dingwail, Mr. W. G.
Egerton, Lt. R.
Franks, Mr. J. F.
Graham, Capt. G. F.
Graham, Miss.
Giles, Miss E.
Glennie, Mr. C. W.
Graham, Capt. G. F.
Ghandy, Mr. J. D.
Gardiner, Mr. W, F.
Hoffmann, Mrs. E.
Huddleston, Lt. E W.
Hardy, Mrs T. H. and Inft. Miss and Nurse,
Haydon, Major W. P.
Janes, Mr. J. F. W.
Jukes, Mr. J. E. C. Mrs.
James, Mr. J. F. W. and Inft.
Kerr, Miss and Master J.
Kerr, Mrs. J. H child and inft, and Ayah
Lowth, Mr. J.
Lord, Willingdon
Lady, Willingdon
Marsh, Capt. C. H,
Olden, Mr.
Ormsby, Mr. and Mrs. R. H.
Syrett, Mrs. & child
Sharp, Mr. G.
Southerland, Leveson Guier. Lord. A.,
Taylor, Mr. B. & Mrs.
Tata, Sir D. J. and Lady.
Tickell, Mr. R. H.
Tyrell, Capt. J. R. G.
Vaughan, Captain E.

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Allen, Mr. P. O.

LONDON TO KARACHI.

Pister, Mr. H., Mrs., Nurse and Inf.

## INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

### NICHOLSON COMMITTEE REPORT.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, March 17 Sir J. D. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the substance of the report of Field-Marshal Lord Nicholson will be communicated to the House; and whether it contains any recommendations to the effect that the British garrison in India should be reduced.

Mr. H. Baker: So far as is known, Lord Nicholson's Committee has not yet presented its report to the Government of India, and the Secretary of State is therefore not in a position to make any statement on the subject.

#### GENERAL LIST OFFICERS.

Mr. Ginnell asked the Secretary of State for War: If he will say, in the case of how many of the officers of the General List serving in India between 1857 and 1866 who were, by the General Orders which they entered the service, confirmed by the General Order of 1864, promised a scale of promotion and terms which would yield a pension of £1,124. 17s. 6d., have under an order issued in 1882, paid only £750.; what was the authority for this latter order altering the terms on which those officers entered the Army and reducing their pension in breach of the preceding orders; what is the total saving effected to the present date by this alteration in the terms of service; from how many survivors is this deduction of pension now exacted; what is the annual saving thus effected; whether this saving is deemed to compensate the State for the odium of having broken its contract with its own soldiers after thirty-eight years' service; and whether there is anything special in the case of Major-Gen. Waller to justify the withholding of £374. yearly from the pension officially assured to him.

Mr. H. Baker, who replied, said: The officers mentioned by the hon. member, of whom Major-Gen. J. E. Waller was one, were appointed, not to the service of the East India Company, but to her Majesty's Indian Service, subject to any alterations in the conditions of service that might be decided on. The Secretary of State for India cannot admit that by the General order of 1864, or any other order, they were promised, or any one of them was promised "a scale of promotion and terms which would yield a pension of £1,124. 17s. 6d. per annum." There has been no breach of orders or contract, and therefore no money has been saved by Government through any such breach.

#### ENGLAND AND TIBET.

Sir J. D. Rees asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether, under the Treaty of Lhasa, Tibet was free to enter into independent engagements with Mongolia; and whether his Majesty's Government had yet recognised any change of status in the later country's relations with China.

Mr. Acland, who replied in the absence of Sir E. Grey, said;—There is nothing in the Anglo-Tibetan Convention of 1914 to preclude the Tibetan Government from entering into independent treaty engagements, provided that the terms of Article IX are not infringed. The answer to the second part is in the negative.

#### OPIUM TRAFFIC IN CHINA.

Sir J. D. Rees asked what was the speculative element on the part of purchasers of opium permits in Calcutta in respect of opium which, under express treaty with the British Government of China was bound to admit for sale into the Chinese Empire, with the exception of certain listed portions thereof.

Mr. Acland referred the hon. member to what he had said on the motion for the adjournment of the House on Feb. 14.

Sir J. D. Rees: Has it become "speculative" to trust to the British Government carrying out its undertaking?

Mr. Acland: I said that to engage in a trade when there was a considerable probability of no demand for what you trade in must be a speculative affair.

#### OLD INDIAN ARMY FUNDS

Tuesday, March 18,—Sir J. D. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India. If he will state what is the number of subscribers and pensioners of each rank on the rolls of the old Indian Army Military Funds as they stood at the date of transfer in 1873; the number of these two classes who are still subscribing to or receiving pensions from these funds. What is the number of these pensioners residing in and out of India; an whether the Secretary of State will ascertain from the pensioned widows and daughters of such subscribers how many would elect to reside in India if given the option of doing so without thereby suffering loss in respect of their pensions.

Mr. H. Baker: When the old Indian Army Military Funds were transferred in 1866 (not 1873) there were approximately 7,169 subscribers and 4,507 incumbent pensioners. Now there are 833 subscribers and 5,212 incumbent pensioners. Particulars of rank at the date of transfer could not be given without a very large amount of labour, which, as at present advised, the Secretary of State regrets that he cannot undertake. Pensioners in receipt of pension in India on Jan. 1, 1912, the latest date on which information is available, were:—Bengal Military Fund, six; Bengal Military Orphan Society, thirty-three; Bombay Military Fund, seven; Madras Military and Medical Funds, twenty. The answer to the last part of the question is in the negative.

#### SHERWOOD FORESTERS' COLOURS.

Sir J. D. Rees asked the Secretary of State for War: Whether he is aware that new colours were presented on Jan. 30, 1912 to the 1st batt. Sherwood Foresters at Secunderabad by the Commander-in-Chief in India; what has become of the colours received by the regiment in 1839 to replace the colours of 1815; and whether he will take steps to have such colours made over to the city of Nottingham for deposit in St. Mary's Church, or such other treatment as the Corporation of the city may think fit and proper under the circumstances.

Mr. H. Baker: I am referring this matter to the India Office for inquiry, as the War Office exercises no supervision over the disposal of old colours of battalions serving in India.

#### THE KING'S INDIA CADETS.

Col. Yate asked the Financial Secretary to the War Office, as representing the Secretary of State for India: What are the rules under which King's India cadetships are granted by the Secretary of State for India; who gives the nominations, and how the selections are made and whether these cadet ships include a remission of fees at Sandhurst and the grant of £65 outfit allowance.

Mr. H. Baker: Nominations to King's India cadetships are made by the Secretary of State for India in Council in accordance with section 35 of the Act for the Better Government of India (21 and 22 Vict. cap. 106), the rights conferred by that section on the sons of persons who have served in India having been continued by 23 and 24 Vict., cap. 100. Selection is governed by the length and distinction of the father's service, a preference, other things being equal, being given to orphans. Full remission of fees at Sandhurst is only granted in cases where, after due inquiry, the circumstances of the family are considered to justify such a concession, but in no case does a King's India Cadet have to pay more than is laid down in the Sandhurst regulations for the son of a general or an admiral. The outfit allowance of £65, is only given to King's India Cadets who are fatherless and in straitened circumstances.

#### LIEUT. BOWER'S DEPENDENTS.

Col. Yate asked the Financial Secretary to the War Office as representing the Secretary of State for India: If he will say whether he can state what provision will be made by the Government of India for the mother and sisters of the late Lieut. Bowers, of the Royal Indian Marine, who perished with Capt. Scott in the Antarctic expedition.

Mr. H. Baker: The matter is still under consideration.

#### EXCISE IN BEHAR AND ORISSA.

Sir Herbert Roberts asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been drawn to paragraphs 26 and 27 of Chapter III of the Bengal Excise Manual, 1,910, Vol. II. which provides that in the settlement of country liquor shops when the bid reaches a figure beyond which no profit can be made, the presiding officer should stop the auction and exercise his discretion as to the person to whom the settlement should be given; whether he is aware that the Board of Revenue of Behar and Orissa has issued a circular, dated Oct. 29, 1912, in which this restriction of the auction system is countermanded; whether it is in the public interest that vendors should be allowed to pay excessive licensing fees, and so create the temptation to recoup themselves by a resort to illegal practices; whether restrictions have been imposed upon the auction system in other provinces with salutary results; and whether, in view of these facts, he will make representations to the Government of India with a view to securing the re-adoption of the rule by the Government of Behar and Orissa.

Mr. H. Baker: The Secretary of State is aware of the Bengal rule. He has not seen the circular of the Board of Revenue, Behar and Orissa, to which my hon. friend refers, and cannot therefore say what changes have been adopted or on what grounds; but he will make inquiry.

#### ARRACK AND TODDY IN MADRAS.

Sir Herbert Roberts asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that in February 1912 the Madras Legislative Council passed a resolution recommending a gradual reduction of the strength of arrack by two degrees in each of the first two years and by another degree in the third year, and the prohibition of the sale of arrack and toddy to persons below the age of sixteen years; and whether any orders have since been issued by the Government of Madras upon these two points.

Mr. H. Baker: The Government of Madras have prohibited with effect from April 1 the sale of arrack and toddy to persons below the age of sixteen, and they have instructed the Board of Revenue to select and propose districts in which the experiment of reducing gradually the sale strength of arrack from 30 degrees to 35 degrees under proof will be tried.

## FOREIGN CABLE REPORTS.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

| Great Britain. | Continent of Europe. | America. |
|---|---|---|
| Via Teheran Perfect. | Via Teheran Perfect | Via Brest Perfect. |
| Via Turkey Perfect | Via Turkey Perfect | Via Valentia Perfect. |
| Via Suez Perfect. | Via Suez Perfect. | Via Direct Cable Perfect. |
| **Australia.** | **China.** | **Africa.** |
| Via Penang Perfect. | Via Penang Perfect. | Via Aden Perfect. |
| Via Amoor Perfect. | Via Amoor Perfect. | Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect. |
| ..... | Via Bhamo Interrupted | Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect. |

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p m., of the 4th April.

#### NOTICES.

Dilom reports line interrupted to Behbehan Communication between Behbehan and Ahwaz interrupted. Telegrams for Ahwaz, Mohammerah, Sonoonchter, Dizful should bear instructions "Post Bushire" till further notice (15-5-12).

Telegrams for Hankow can only be accepted at sender's risk (27-5-12).

All communication with southern places Phillipines interrupted (18-5-12)

Telegrams for Turkey must be in plain Language. Telegrams in secret language are not accepted (3-12-12).

Greek administration notify that correspondence with Chio, Tenedos, Salonika Lemnos, Florina, Kozana, Vodena, Servia Prisrena has reopened via Eastern. Bulgarian administration notify opening to international service Seliugrad (Mostapha Pasha) Gorna Djoumat (Djoumaibala) Lozengadi Kirk Killisse, Seres Demir, Hissar Dedeetadj and Nevorkop. Charges for above mentioned places as for Europe (19-12-12).

Servian administration notify opening to international service of following places:—Prisviob, Znailane, Gostiva, Kosenka Kratovo Kitchevo Vizes (Georgraiu) Bouchitrom, Bitolia (Monastir). Rates for these places same as for Europe (24-12-12).

Montenegrin administration notify opening office Saint Jean Di Medovca (Sgiobannia di Medua) (24-12-12).

Telegrams for Reunion are accepted without restrictions (17-3-13).

Owing to Violent Storms Telegrams for Offices in Morocco are subject to great delay (1-3 13).

Telegrams for all places in States of Coahulia Chihuahua Morelos Sinoloa Sonora in Mexico are accepted at senders risk and at rates shown against other Offices in Mexico on page eighty nine Telegraph guide (1 4-13).

Turkish route restored (4 4-13).

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond Indian Frontier (2-4-13).

YOUR Oldest Photo makes you look youngest, so does Aubry Sisters' Famous Beautifier, a delightful invention that takes the place of both powder and cream without being shiny like the one or greasy like the other. It makes the skin smooth and velvety giving to the complexion a fresh bloom of perfect health. Guaranteed harmless and invisible.—MADON, SONS & Co., The Original Madon's, Crawford Market, Bombay.

## The Message of Sanatogen.

"Sanatogen undoubtedly invigorates the nerves—braces the patient to health—brings a new hopefulness and enjoyment of life."

These words, written by **Lady Henry Somerset,** will come as a stirring message to all who are in that miserable despairing state of mind which is due to weakened nerves and failing health. Such sufferers should seek at once the helpful, uplifting power of Sanatogen.

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Over 16,000 qualified practising physicians have testified in writing to the great benefit which their patients have derived from Sanatogen in Nervous and Digestive Troubles, Brain-fag, Insomnia, Poverty of Blood, and various Wasting Diseases.

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## Write to-day for a Free Book.

"The Art of Living" is the title of an interesting book which tells you all about Sanatogen, and also contains a great deal of valuable advice on health topics. Write for a Free Copy at once—mentioning this paper—to the manufacturers of Sanatogen, Messrs. A. Wulfing & Co. (of London), P.O. Box 226, Bombay, and buy a bottle of Sanatogen to-day—it is sold by all Chemists and Bazaars.

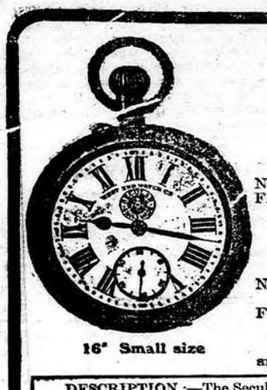
**Sanatogen—the Tonic Food.**

## GRANDE CHARTREUSE LIQUEURS—

**Now made in Tarragona, Spain, and again shipped in the old shape bottles and under the labels here shown.**

These Liqueurs are as delicious now as they were ——formerly—being made with the——

**Same Plants,**
the
**Same Ingredients,**
according to the
**Same Secret Process**
as of old and by the
**Same Chartreux Monks**
who used to make them in France, previous to their expulsion.



16" Small size

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**18" Medium Size.**
IN OPEN FACE CASE.

NICKEL SILVER Case ..... Rs. 14
FINE SILVER Case, with metal inner dome ..... „ 20

**16" Small Size.**

| | Open face. | Hunting. | Half hunting. |
|---|---|---|---|
| NICKEL SILVER Case..... | Rs. 14 | Rs. 16-8 | Rs. 19 |
| FINE SILVER Case..... | „ 20 | „ 24 | „ 27 |

In a velvet-lined box with spare spring and glass.

DESCRIPTION:—The Secular has a well finished gilt movement with patent lever escapement, balance wheel and hair spring of nickel steel alloy, which is unaffected by changes of temperature; 7 jewels; strong keyless action with pin setting mechanism for adjusting the hands; enamelled dial with bold figures and seconds hand. Strong nickel or fine (900-1000) silver case, with metal inner dome.

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**BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.**

## THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

India Office, March 18.

The King has approved of the promotion of the following officers of the Indian Army, Indian Medical Service, Indian Subordinate Medical Deparement, and Indian Army Departments :—

Indian Army.

Majors to be Lieut.-Cols—J R B G Carter, Superny List E R I Chitty, 105te Mahratas Light Infantry J Hill D S O, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs C E N Priestley, 42nd Deoli Regt E F Twigg, 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Inf J P C Hennessy, Supply and Transport Corps; E A W Stotherd, 30th Lancers (Gordon's Horse) G V Holmes 43rd Erinpura Regt. J M Wikeley 17th Cav A P Browne, 38th King George's Own Central India Horse Brevet Col A C M Waterfield, M V O 11th King Edward's Own Lanc.ss Probyn's Horsi, H H Roddy Supiy and Transport Corps R Ll Kennion, Superny. List H Tweddell 82nd Punjabis R R Vaughan, Superny. List G A Dale, 19th Punjabis E F Rainey, 72nd Punjabis H A P Lindsay, Supply and Transport Corps C C Renton, 98th Inf W K Scharlieb 5th Cav A G B Turner, 13th Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers Watsons Horse C H Davies, D S O, 53rd Sikhs Frontier Force and R A E Benn C I E, Superny. List all Feb 5 F J Moberly, D S O 25th Punjabis P De L Faunce, 26th King George's Own Light Cav Brevet Lieut Col C W G Richardson, 21st Punjabis all Feb 13.

Capts to be Majors—R C Goodfellow, 38th King george's own central India Horse (jan. 16); B D Broughton, 13th Rajputs (shekhawati Regt.) (Jan 31).

Lieut to be Capt—H B Le D Tree, 112th inf (feb 10).

Note—The second christian name of capt. Gerald Travers Drake-Brockman is as now stated, and not as in the 'London Gazette' of Feb 11.

Indian Medical Service.

Lieuts to be Capts—Mozaffer Din Ahmed Kureishi (Oct. 24, 1912); Rustam Hormasji Bharucha; Framroze Jamsetjee Kolapore; E G Kennedy, M B; R F D MacGregor, M B; A L Sheppard, M B; P K Gilroy, M B; J A A Kernahan; M B; M L C Irvine, M B; E W O'g, Kirwan, M B; J V Macdonald, M B; G L Duncan, M B; Anath Nath Palit, F R C S E; H A H Robson, M B; and Kalyan Kumar Mukerji (Jan 29.)

Indian Subordinate Medical Department.

Senior Assist Surg with the Honorary Rank of Lieut to be Senior Assist Surg. with the Honorary Rank of Capt.—J Amor (Dec 23, 1912).

To be senior assist. surg. with the honorary rank of lieut.—First Class Assist. Surg. L X De Silva (Dec. 23, 1912).

Indian Army Departments.

Assist. Commissary with the honorary rank of Lieut to be Dep commissary with the honorary rank of Capt.—E. J. Ryan (Feb. 6).

To be assist. commissary with the honorary rank of Lieut.—Conductor F. R. R. Bicketts (Feb. 6).

The King has approved of the transfer of the following officer of the Indian Army to the Unemployed Superny. List :—Col. E. E. M. Lawford (March. 11).

The King has approved of the resignation of the following officer of the Indian Medical Service :—J. F. H. Morgan (March 10).

The King has approved of the retirement of the following officers of the Indian Army and Indian Army Deparments :—

Indian Army.

Col R M Rainey-Robinson, C B (Feb 14); Brevet Col F V Whittall (Feb 13); Brevet Col G N Caulfeild, DSO (Feb 18); Major A O Lash (March 16); Capt A R Withers (March 4).

[Note—Lieut.-Col. W K Scharlieb's rank on retirement from Feb 6, 1913, is as now stated, and not Major, as notified in the "London Gazette" of Feb 11, 1913.

Indian Army Departments.

Commissary and Honorary Capt W W Green Feb 6.

Admiralty, March 10.

The following gunners have been promoted to the rank of Chief Gunner in his Majesty's Fleet:—H J Martin and R H Kitt (March 8).

March 12.

Capt H F Oliver, MVO, has been appointed a Naval Aide-de-Camp to his Majesty, in place of Capt A L Duff, promoted to Flag Rank (March 2).

March 16.

Royal Marine Force.

The following retired officer is removed from the Reserve of officers RM, on account of age :—Major G A Cox, RLMI (March 16).

War Office, March 18.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

The following appointments have been made in India (Jan. 7) :—

As Brigade Commander—Col (temporary Brig-Gen) C I Fry, Indian Army, and to retain his temporary rank while so employed, vice Major-Gen E C W Mackenzie-Kennedy, C B.

As Col on the Staff and to be granted the temporary rank of Brig-Gen while so employed—Col M Cowper, C I E, Indian Army, vice Col (temporary Brig-Gen) L Herbert; Col F W G Wodeson, Indian Army, vice Col (temporary Brig-Gen) C I Fry.

Col C Godby, from the Half-pay List, to be a Chief Engineer, vice Col L C Jackson C M G (March 7).

Lieut W B Haddon-Smith, Queen's (Royal W Surrey Regt), to be aide-de-camp to G B Haddon-Smith, Esq, C M G, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Bahamas, and to be seconded (March 3).

Cavalry.

12th (Prince of Wales's Royal) Lancers—Capt T R Badger to be Adj, vice R B Wood (Feb 12).

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

R H and R F A—Superny Lieut-Col C H de Rougemont, M V O, D S O, is restored to the establishment, vice A D'A King, D S O, promoted (March 8).

Capt C H F Cox is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army (Feb 6).

Superny Capt D C Spencer-Smith is restored to the establishment (March 1).

The following Lieuts. to be Capts.:—F L Congreve, and to remain seconded (Jan 6); R Benson (Jan 6); G M Spencer-Smith (Jon 16).

The following Lieuts are seconded:—G F Raper, for service with the Egyptian Army (Jan 30); G Heygate, for service under the Colonial Office (Feb 26); Capt H G Boone to be an Adj, vice C H F Cox (Feb 7.)

R G A—The following supermy Capts are restored to the establishment:—G P MacClellan (March 4); A W DisneyeRoebuck (March 15)

Lieut H G Moore is seconded for service as an Adj T F (Feb. 18).

Sperny Lieut W C Robertson is restored to the establishment (March 10).

Capt A M Matthews to be an Adj, vice G P MacClellan (March 4).

Royal Flying Corps.

Military Wing—Sec. Lieut. T. O'B. Hubbard, Special Reserve, to be a Flying Officer (March 4).

Infantry.

Royal Irish Regt—Superny. Lieut. A D. Frazer is restored to the establishment (Feb. 25).

Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own (Yorks. Regt.)—The name of Sec. Lieut. Hugh Godfrey Brooksbank is as now described, and not as stated in the Gazette of Feb. 4, 1913; Sergt.-Major W T. Howes to be Qrmr., with the honorary rank of Lieut. (March 19).

Royal Scots Fusiers—Qrmr. and Honorary Major M L. Carnegie is placed on retired pay (March 18); Supeemy. Qrmr. and Honorary Lieut. T. Paterson to be Qrmr. (March 19).

Cheshire Regt.—Sec. Lieut. W. Holland resigns his commission (March 19).

Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)—Lieut. R M S. Baynes is seconded for service under the Colonial Office (Feb. 26).

Royal Sussex Regt.—Capt. A W K. Loyd is seconded for service as an adj T F. (March 1).

Oxfordshire and Bucks L I.—Lieut, A J N. Bartlett is seconded for service as an Adj. T F. (Feb. 25).

Essex Regt.—Lieut. K. Markham-Rose is seconded for service as an under the Colonial Office (Feb 26).

Loyal N. Lancs. Regt.—Lieut. W A. Campbell is seconded for service under the Colonial Office (Feb. 26).

Northants Regt.—Lieut. H D S. S. O' Brien is seconded for service under the Colonial Office (March 5).

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)—Superny Capt R G Shuter, D S O, is restored to the establishment (Feb 24).

Army Service Corps.

Sec Lieut G Combe resigns his commission (March 19).

Army Chaplains' Department.

The Rev W Drury, M A, and the Rev L A Huges, M A, Chaplains to the Forces, 4th Class, to be Chaplains to the Forces 3rd Class (Feb 22).

Army Pay Department.

Major H Sargeaunt, Staff Paymaster, to be Lieut-Col (March 16).

Memoranda.

Lieut-Col A D'A King, D S O, from the R A, to be Col (Oct 30, 1912).

Lieut-Col S Hickson, M B, R A M C, to be an Honorary Surgeon to the King, and to be a Brevet Col (Jan 2).

The following Officers are granted temp rank as follows, while employed with the W African Frontier Force (March 16 :—As Lieut-Col—Major J B Cockburn Royal Welsh Fusiliers; as Major—Capt T N Puckle, Leicestershire Regt.

Capt T P Milne-Home, Half-pay List, is removed from the Army (March 9).

Qrmr. and Honorary Lieut J Pearce, 20th Hussars, is granted the honorary rank of Capt (March 4).

## SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—MARCH 21.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Col. H T Brooking, Gen. Staff | Capt F H Barton, 2 G R |
| Col. W H Savage, 3 G R | Capt C Newington 10 G R |
| Lieut-Col. A G Medley 19 Lrs | Capt A R C Sanders, B E |
| Major F C R Fulton, S T C | Capt M C Smith, 61 Prs |
| Major C R Bradshaw, 9 G R | Lieut W E Edwards, R G A |
| Major A F Cumberlege, R E | Lieut T S Paterson, 19 Lrs. |
| Major H T Marshall, 1 Brsh. | Lieut N D Shaw, Cameron Hdrs. |
| Major W H Pennington, 12 Cav | Lieut E M Skinner, 125 Rifles. |
| Major H G Stansfied, 74 Punj. | Lieut J S Atkinson, 59 Rifles. |
| Capt. E J Burdett, 11 Raj. | Lieut E J Corse-Scott, 2 G R |
| Capt H S E Franklin, 15 Sikhs. | Lieut L Franstadt, R E |
| Capt W G Palmer, 113 Inf. | Mr R W Illing |
| Capt A E Johnson, 1 G R | Mr F Furnivall |
| Capt E Marsden, 61 Prs | Mr G T H Bracken I C S |
| Capt R S Gordon, 57 Rifles. | Mr C G Rogers |
| Capt W A S de Gale, 5 Cav | Mr S E Pearse, I C S |
| | Mr C B Smales. |
| | Mr E W Oliver. |
| | Mr M G Simpson. |
| | Mr R W H Reid. |
| | Venble W J Wigram. |

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Major C Stansfield, 8 G R, 6 mo M C | Mr S R Gaiger, 6 mo M C |
| Major J H Hugo, D S O, I M S, 3 mo 5 days. | Dr F A Foy, 4 mo 10 days |
| Capt H A Hill, 129 Bal, 6 mo M C | Mr T B Hammond, 6 mo M C |
| Capt P D G Armytage 117 Mah, 2 days | Mr R 2 Gordon, I C S 6 mo M C |
| Capt C M Hawes, 20 Inf, 5 mo M C | Mr L Donaldson, 4 mo M C |
| Capt D N Stuart, I A 3 days | Mr J Cowie, 16 days |
| | Mr T D Fry, 6 mo M C |
| | Mr C S Mackensie, 6 mo M C |

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr. C. C. T, Brereton.


## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

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See Special Short Advertisements Column.

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AMUSEMENT COLUMN.

For insertions in the amusement Column ... ... Rs. 1½ Per Inch.


## CHASE AFTER A WHALE.

EXCITING SCENES IN COLOMBO HARBOUR.

The presence of a whale of kind known as Blackfish, in Colombo Harbour on Saturday created a tremendous amount of excitement, says the "Times of Ceylon." To judge by momentary glimpses of the monster as it raised itself above the water, an approximate length of 40 ft. would be a fairly accurate estimate of the animal's dimensions. The monster was first seen in the harbour lying alongside H. M. S. "Perseus," which is berthed near the breakwater. From here she moved on towards the mail steamer "Malvia" and was after wards lost sight of. A little later, she made her appearance, and the Police launch, again with Inspector Ashton in charge, pursued. By now the harbour presented the liveliest of scenes. Every available passenger boat joined in the chase, while latecomers to the jetty found it difficult to get a good view. The animal having been chivvied into a position between two native crafts anchored in front of the Police hulk, Inspector Ashton fired at it repeatedly, but, after receiving about four or five bullets, it made for the export wharves, followed by a fleet of boats with shouting crews. A splendid opportunity was then afforded, those on the jetties of having a view of the animal as it remained more or less stationery for about 15 mins, now and then raising itself for a second or two, and as quietly disappearing from sight. Inspector Ashton was again given an opprtunity of using his rifle, and the crimson stains on the water seemed to show that the animal had been badly hit.

As the whale now seemed to be motionless, it was believed that it was either dead or dying, and enterprising boatmen endeavoured to noose it, but without success, as the creature again showed signs of life and made for the open. And even more venturesome native then harpooned the animal, and, to the intense amusement of the spectator, the whale started off at a terrific speed, dragging the boat behind it. On its slackening speed near the "Bangala" the occupants of the boat conceived the idea that the whale might be made fast to the gangway ladder until the Police boat, which had gone back to the hulk for a further supply of cartridges, could come up and administer its quietus. A slight movement, however, on the part of the monster strained the ladder almost to breaking pont, and the Officer on duty on the "Bangala" promptly had the line removed. From this point the monster kept mostly out of sight, and half-an-hour later the chase was abandoned, the whale being believed either to have moved on towards Mutwal or left the harbour.

## BRIEF AND PITHY.

LEARNED TO SPEAK IN SLEEP.

My daughter, aged three, (writes a correspondent in the "Manchester Guardian" has so far been unable to pronounce her "y's." "You" became "lou" and "yes" "les." My wife and I have spent many a weary hour in trying to correct this fault of speech but without success.

A night or two ago I was suddenly wakened about 3 a.m. by a sound of laughter from the child's cot. I got up quietly to see what was the matter. She looked at me with open but unseeing eyes, and her breathing came regularly. She was evidently asleep. Then, as I watched, her expression changed and she chuckled and said: "I can say 'you,' daddy. I can say "yes." And she did say, them, quite correctly. The following morning she woke up as usual and greeted me with the same phrase: "I can say 'you.' I can say 'yes.'

TCHAIKOVSKY AND KORBAY.

It is impossible to speak of Korbay's career (says the "Times" without referring to his strenuous apostleship of Liszt's music. At a time when even the songs were little known, either in England or America, he never lost an opportunity of demonstrating and expounding their noble and beautiful qualities.

During the whole time of his residence in New York, his house was always open to his compatriots; and his hospitality and help were at the disposal of any young artists, whether his compatriots or not, and often whether deserving or not, who came in his way.

Amongst the souvenirs of this time was a certain night the greater part of which was spent by Tchaikovsky and Korbay, with whom he had dined, in conducting and re-conducting one another to their respective rooms. Four or five times they paced the double journey, neither being willing to break the thread of the talk.

HOW WIFE GOT DRINK.

Mr. O. Sieden (City missionary to the London busmen and tramwaymen), telling a story illustrative of craving for drink, at a meeting of the Legal Temperance Society in Linon's Inn last night, said a Poplar joiner, determined to keep his wife sober until he returned from work, locked the doors of the house, and secured the windows with Mails before starting. On his return he found his wife in her customary state of helpless intoxication.

He subsequently found that she had sent a boy for a quantity of rum and a clay pipe. The stem of the pipe had been inserted through a small hole in a downstairs window, and the boy had poured the spirit into the bowl while the woman had consumed it through the stem.

"AUTHOR! AUTHOR!"

People never seem to abstain from putting the blame on Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. But a speaker at last night's transport workers' meeting (says the "Western Mail") went badly astray when he attributed to the member for Birmingham the authorship of the phrase, "They toil not, neither do they spin." We recommended him a Biblical concordance.

## MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay city reported from 6 a.m. on the 3rd April to 6 a.m. on the 4th April :—

| | Attacks | Deaths. |
|---|---|---|
| Total..... | 39 | 30 |
| Total mortality for to-day from all causes... ... | | 113 |


ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.


## GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, Mar. 21.

There does not appear to be much luck about the King's visit to Knowsley for the purpose of being present at the Grand National. Last year, it had to be postponed because of the industrial crisis, and this year again his Majesty is obliged to disappoint both his host and many thousands of his subjects who had hoped to greet him on the Aintree racecourse. This is the third great race-meeting since the beginning of his reign which the King has missed owing to unforeseen circumstances. In Coronation Year his Majesty at the very last moment was unable to attend the Goodwood meeting, a political crisis having suddenly supervened.

It is improbable that the lamented death of the King of Greece will adversely affect the London season, occurring, as it has done, so early in the year. A month later it would have made a very considerable difference, as the May Courts would in all probability have had to be put off. The death of the King of Denmark in May last caused the postponement of the Third Court until June, and put a stop to Royal enter taining.

The new King of Greece is among the tallest of monarchs, but those who ascribe his inches solely to his Romanoff blood on his mother's side forget his stalwart Danish ancestors. His grandfather, King Christian IX., was remarkable for his height, as are nearly all the princes of his house. King Constantine's cousin, the present King of Denmark, has carried on the tradition, as he stands well over six feet without his boots. The death of King George of Greece brings yet another of Queen Victoria's grand-children to share a throne. England, Germany, Greece, Russia, Norway, Spain, and Saxe-Courg have all this bond with our Royal House! and the Crown Princess of Sweden and the Princess Royal of Roumani are also grandchildren of Queen Victoria.

The late King had the singular experience of ascending a throne before his Royal father. The murdered monarch was elected King of the Hellenes on March 30, 1863 whilst his father, King Christian IX., did not succeed to the throne of Denmark until November 15 of that year.

Strictly speaking, the late King George should not be described as King of Greece. When elected to the throne he was acclaimed by the nation as King, not of Greece, but of the Greeks. This title was justified by the allegiance which Greeks in all parts of the world profess towards the Sovereign of their fatherland. The Great Powers admitted the title, but, out of consideration for the susceptibilities of the Sublime Porte, they adopted for official purposes the style of King of the Hellenes, as distinguished from the Greeks still under Turkish rule.

As the dead King was an Admiral of the British Navy, the fleet will be suitably represented at his funeral, and a cruiser will probably be sent from Athens for this purpose. His death leaves but five foreign rulers holding honorary commissions in the Navy—the German Emperor, the Tsar, and Prince Henry of Prussia (all of whom are Admirals of the Fleet), the King of Norway, and the King of Sweden.

There is an amusing reference in Henry Greville's Diary to the round of State visits paid by the late King George after his election to the throne. On October 27, 1863, Greville wrote a story he heard, from Freddy Leveson, which the Duchess of Cambridge had told him. When the young King of Greece went to St. Petersburg the Emperors said he had only one piece of advice to give him, which was to beware of the intrigues of France and England in Greece. From St. Petersburg he proceeded to London. . . . John Russell called on him, and said the only advice he would offer his Majesty was to be on his guard against the intrigues of Russia. On arriving at Paris he was lodged at the Tuileries, and treated with great cordiality by the Emperor, who on taking leave of him said the only advice he had to give him was to beware of the intrigues of Russia and England.

The tragedy at Salonica reduces the number of reigning Monarchs who are Knights of the garter to ten—a smaller figure than has been the case for many years past. It had been intended that the King of Denmark should receive the Blue Riband next May, but it has now been decided that this visit shall be postponed until later in the year.

Rear-Admiral Patey is to sail from England on board H. M. A. S. Australia for the Antipodes early in June, in order to take command of the newly-formed commonwealth Navy, and, before he departs, his Majesty will inspect the vessel and wish it "God-speed." This is to be the flagship of the Commonwealth Navy, and it is probable that it will not be seen in British waters again.

Shadwell Market, which is to be converted into a park as a memorial of King Edward, can look back upon an inglorious existence of twenty-eight years. The first piles were driven by the Baroness Burdett-Coutts in the year 1885, and the opening followed shortly afterwards. The company who built it never paid a dividend; while the City Corporation, by which body it was afterwards purchased, lost money upon it constantly, and is now selling for £70,000 a property standing in its books at just double that sum.

Mr. Frederick Graham, who has just bought the magnificent Scottish estate of Blair Drummond, is the eldest son of a recently-created baronet, Sir John Hatt Noble Graham. Sir John is a strong Liberal, and a very wealthy man being a partner in William Graham and Co., Glasgow, and all the corresponding firms in England, Portugal, and India.

The late King of Greece, who has fallen, with such wanton and cruel irony, in the midst of jubilee and triumph, looked at one time as if fate had never meant him to occupy the throne he has filled so conspicuously for just half a century. For when King Otho, his predecessor, was deposed, and the Greeks proceeded to elect a monarch, the late King received only six votes, and this was very near the minimum received by any candidate. The proportion of votes was interesting in the extreme, and has its historical value still. At the head of the polling was the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg (Prince Alfred of England), with 230,016 votes; the Emperor of Russia had 1,841; the Grand Duke Nicholas, 1,821; the Grand Duke Constantine, 478; Prince Napoleon, 345; the Duc Aumade and Garibaldi, 3 each; the Emperor Napoleon. 2; and the deposed King Otho a melancholy 1. That solitary vote perhaps was more unfriendly than the neglect of everybody else


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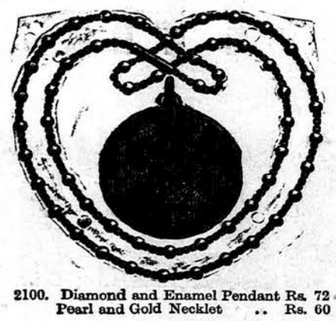

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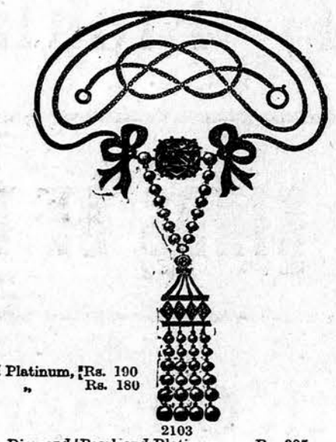

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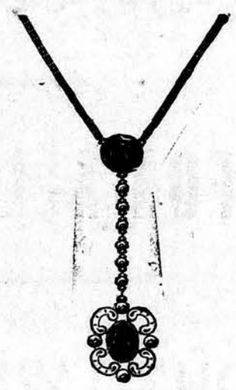

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